THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

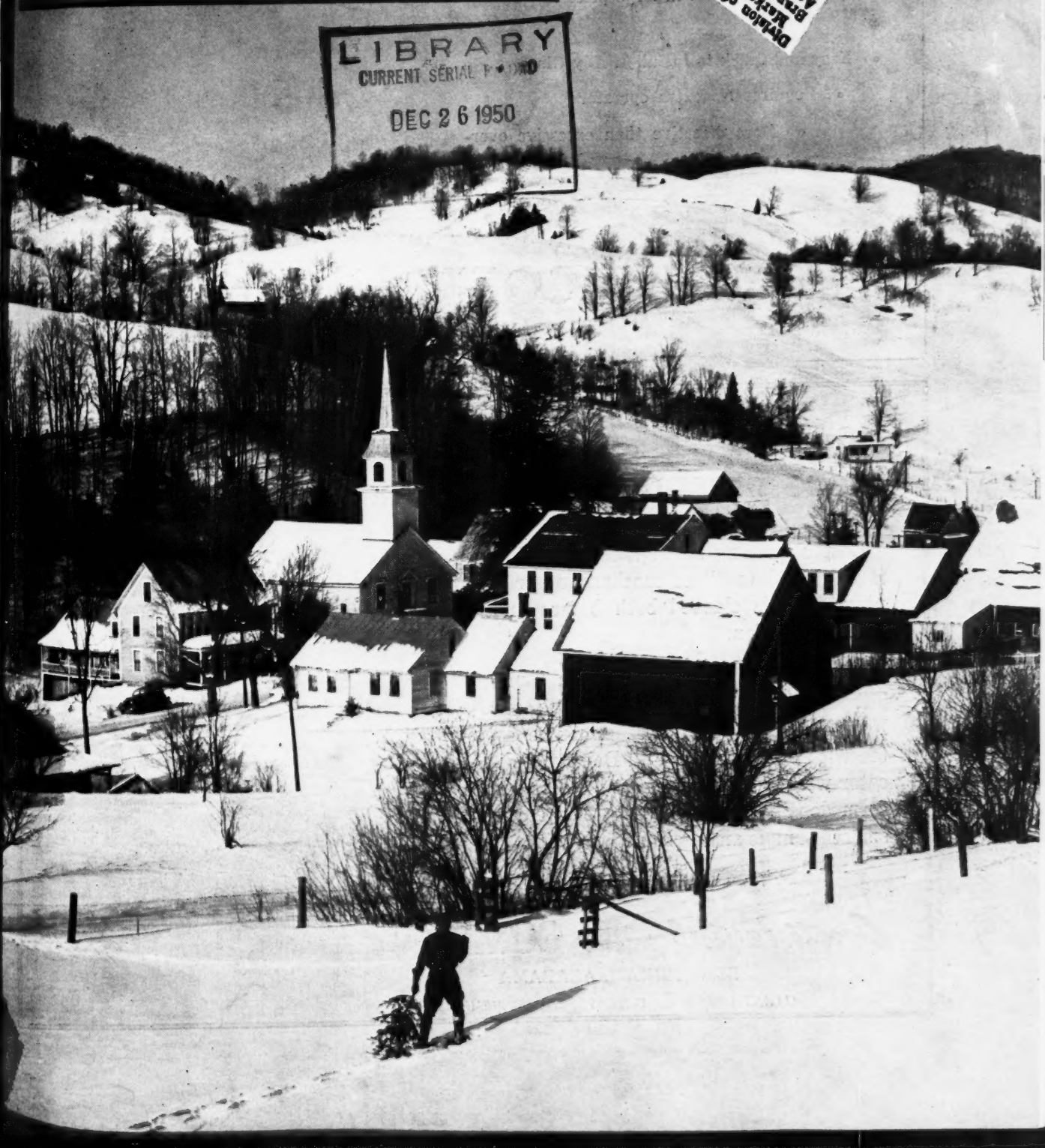
PRESS

DECEMBER 9, 1950

51st YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS



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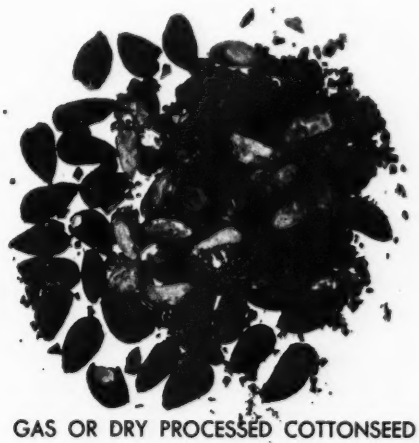
Appearances ARE OFTEN DECEIVING

SINKERS PROCESSED
COTTONSEED

GAS OR DRY PROCESSED
COTTONSEED

Especially IN DELINTED COTTONSEED

SINKERS PROCESSED COTTONSEED
AFTER RUB TEST



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AFTER RUB TEST

• MAKE THIS RUB TEST YOURSELF BEFORE BUYING •

Rub a small handful of delinted seeds firmly between the palms of your hands. Be sure to notice that SINKERS COTTONSEED NEVER BREAKS UP.

THE SINKERS PROCESS...

is the only method whereby cottonseed can be perfectly delinted, graded and treated, without damage to the seed.

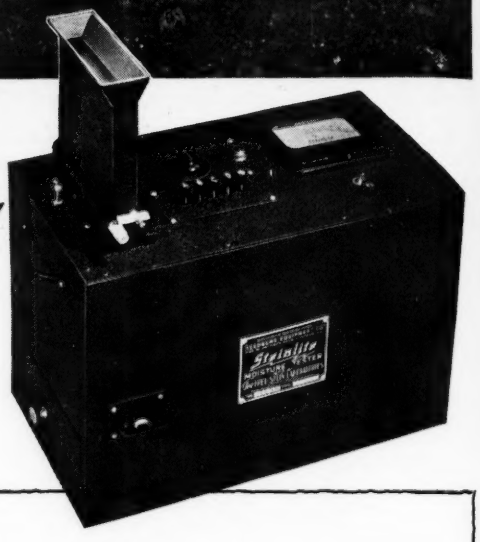
CAUTION...

Any breaking up of the seed indicates that the seed has been burned and charred —THIS MEANS TROUBLE.

REMEMBER—The seed coat protects the germ-life and permits absorption of the exact amount of moisture needed for germination under growing conditions.

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

. . with a Steinlite MOISTURE TESTER!



When crops roll in, Steinlite Moisture Testers keep the truck lines moving . . . save precious time during peak periods. You can make an *accurate moisture test* with a Steinlite in *one minute without destroying the sample!*

The Steinlite is the world's most popular and practical moisture tester—and *Seedburo is your only source of this famous electronic instrument!* More than 16,000 elevators, seed houses, processing plants, etc., now rely on the Steinlite to hustle up the measuring of moisture—the most important step in determining the grade of many commodities. Steinlite speed can save hundreds of analyzing hours . . . Steinlite accuracy can save thousands of dollars in a single season.

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Steinlite — the "Star" in Every Test!

- ★ **FAST.** Requires only *One Minute* to make an accurate test.
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- ★ **RELIABLE.** Design and operating principle based on 20 years of field engineering and laboratory experience.
- ★ **APPROVED.** Saving money for more than 16,000 users in a wide variety of applications.
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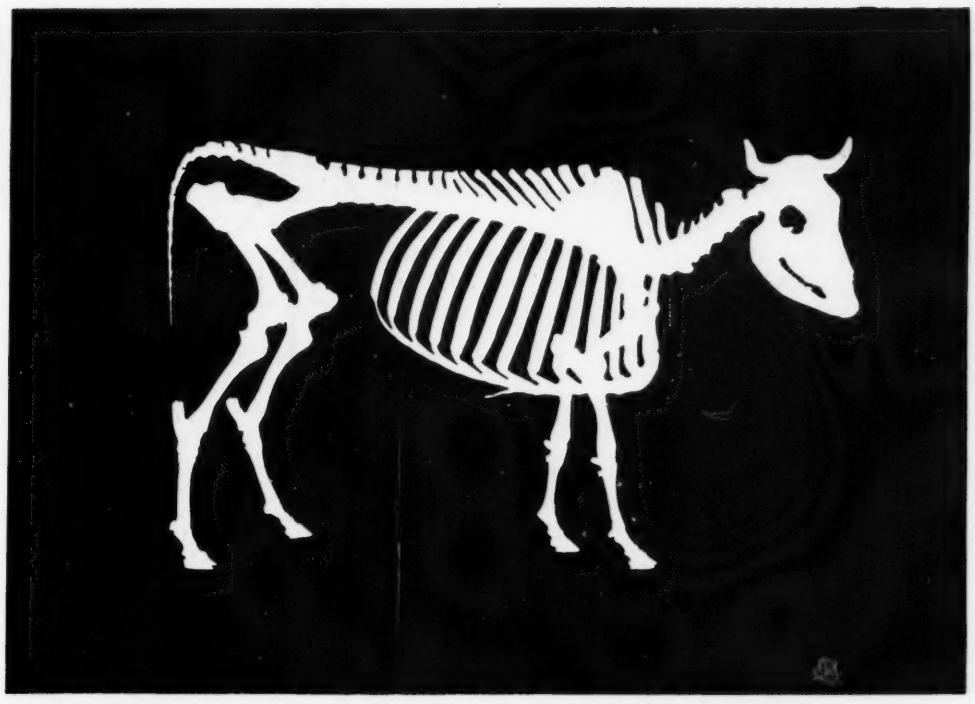
- ★ **ECONOMICAL.** Saves time and money. Sample is not destroyed, thus eliminating sample cost.
- ★ **SERVICE.** You are eligible for "loaner" service when your Steinlite requires servicing.
- ★ **GUARANTEED.** Fully guaranteed for one year against defective workmanship and materials.
- ★ **FREE TRIAL.** Sold on a 10-day free trial basis.



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Ammonia nitrogen, fed to pasture land, puts on the meat, fattens the harvest of T-bones. For dairies it means more well-fed cows per acre, and higher milk production. And better-fed work stock, and hogs. Ammonia nitrogen increases the protein content as well as the yield of grain and grass crops.

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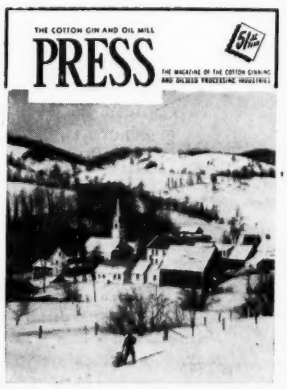
The Cover

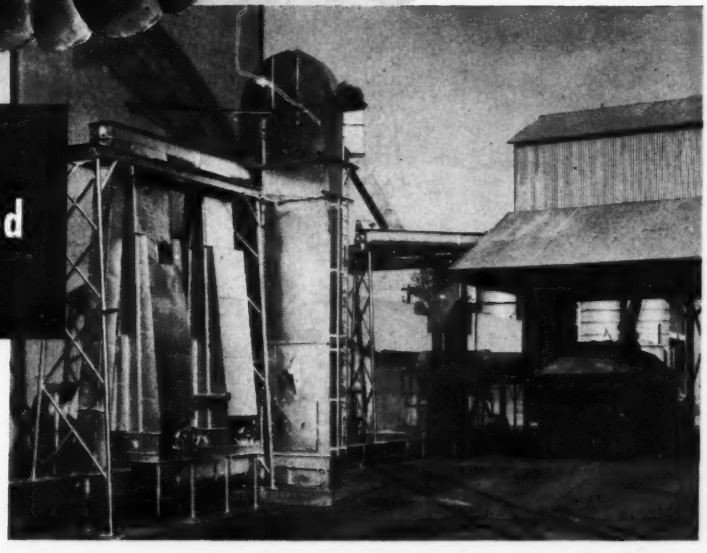


■ WE SELECTED for the cover of this issue an A. Devaney photograph which we think has real Christmas-card quality. And somebody was even thoughtful enough to see that it shows a man bringing in his own Christmas tree. Here in a busy city we get ours at the super market or from a huge selection that magically appears each year on a vacant lot a few blocks away. Yet we still manage to get as much enjoyment from it as if we had gone out and cut it ourselves. Fact is, we prefer it that way . . . it saves wear and tear on a still-willing but rapidly aging frame.

Sudden Death to the Pink Bollworm!

...with the New CPM CALIFORNIA Cottonseed Sterilizing Process*

*Pat. Applied For



The continuous CALIFORNIA Cottonseed Sterilizing Process, an innovation in positive control of the Pink Bollworm, is designed and built specifically for uniform, rapid and complete sterilizing of cottonseed. It has proved to be the most effective process ever developed for this purpose.

Cottonseed is exposed to a blast of heated air, where it is quickly brought up to temperature and held for the required time. Then the seed is rapidly cooled to atmospheric temperature, ready for storage. During the sterilizing period, each seed is heated uniformly—with no seed escaping thorough heat penetration. The CPM Sterilizing Process, through automatic controls and fast flow of material, eliminates the possibility of overheating, simplifies operation, and leaves the seed in ideal condition for storage and further processing. While in storage, large tonnages can be held for many months with subsequent temperature rises kept to a minimum.

The CPM Sterilizing Process is easily installed with minimum structural changes, and is ideally suited for outdoor setup. CPM Coolers, an integral part of this process, are also highly adaptable to existing sterilizing processes. Write today for full information on the remarkable new CALIFORNIA Cottonseed Sterilizing Process, or call your CPM representative.

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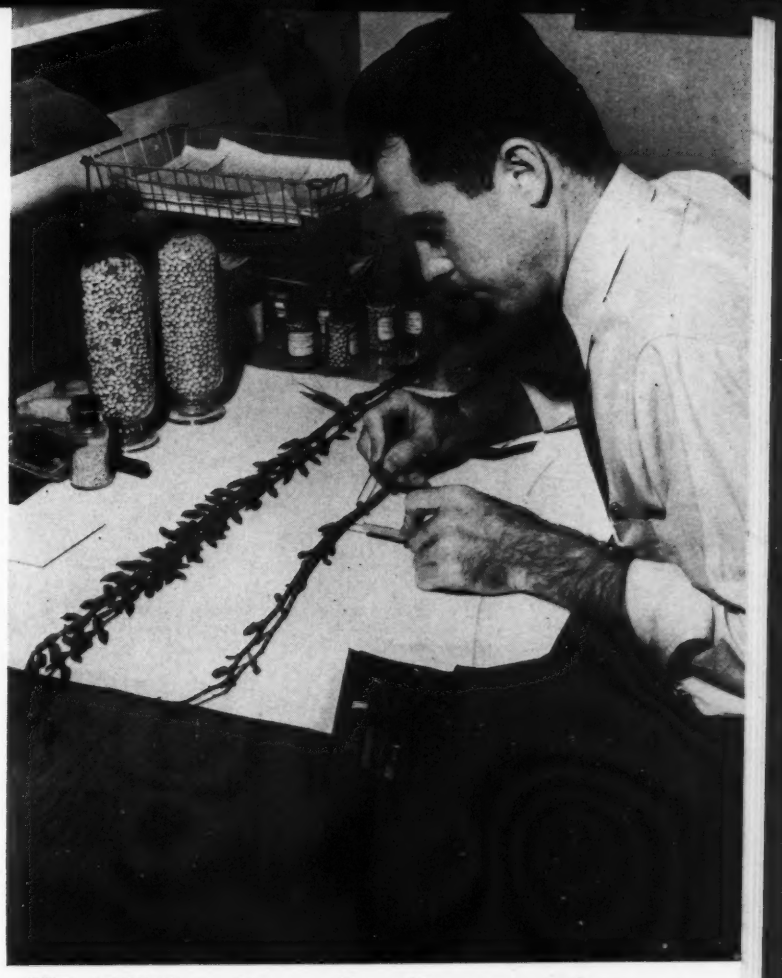
Ancient Sesame Approaches Fulfilment as

NEW OILSEED CROP

for Southern Agriculture



THE AUTHOR is shown working with sesame at the Texas Research Foundation at Renner, located eight miles north of Dallas.

THE BREEDING PROGRAM of Texas Research Foundation is expanding and shows great promise of producing a high yielding non-shattering variety of sesame.

By Dr. EARL H. COLLISTER

Associate Agronomist
Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas

THE ANCIENT sesame plant which was cultivated in the Far East during the time of Ali Baba and his forty thieves now holds promise of new possibilities of opening the door to increased wealth for southern agriculture.

Recent results at the Texas Research Foundation, which is located at Renner, Texas, have shown that dehiscent (shattering) sesame can be successfully combined directly from the field, with yields as high as 1,360 pounds per acre.

Early culture of this prolific oil-bearing plant whose seeds yield 50 percent of oil on a dry weight basis was universally limited to slow hand harvesting methods, and consequently, production was limited to small acreages. The extreme shattering nature of the seed pods necessitated cutting, bundling, and shocking the sesame plants when the pods were fully developed but still green. Culture of sesame in the United States has followed this ancient method since most plants are of the shattering type, and development of a highly desirable non-shattering line is a relatively slow and tedious process for plant breeders.

In view of the fact that breeding a highly desirable indehiscent (non-shattering) line of sesame would be a relatively slow process, close selection was employed in our breeding program in an effort to obtain a very desirable dehiscent line that could be profitably "combined," while superior indehiscent were being developed.

The inability to combine sesame has been found to be primarily due to the fact that the first pods set on the plant would shatter before seeds in the later pods were mature enough to harvest. Selection consisted of retaining from dehiscent lines of uniform maturity only those plants in which the majority of the pods matured at approximately the same time. This selection was carried on within lines averaging 50 percent oil and possessing such desirable characteristics as uniform plant height, excellent standing ability, resistance to insect and disease injury, three pods per leaf axil, short internode, initial flowers borne close to ground and continuing to the very top of the plant, and high seed yield per pod.

After four years of selection in small nursery plots, a desirable dehiscent strain was obtained which showed promise of adaptation to combine-harvesting. The desirability of testing the performance of this best dehiscent strain of sesame in relatively large field

DOCTOR COLLISTER observing the amount of shattering of sesame which had been cut green, bundled, and permitted to mature in a shock that had been harvested by hand.

plots suggested an experiment on the feasibility of combine-harvesting directly from the field. The experiment was designed to determine whether this outstanding strain of dehiscent sesame could be profitably combined and also what method of planting would be most desirable for mechanical harvesting as well as yield.

On May 19, 1950, replicated field plots 15 feet wide by 80 feet long were planted on soil of average fertility at the rate of approximately five pounds per acre by three methods—with a Brillion seeder, a Van Brunt grain drill, and a small tractor planter in rows spaced three feet apart. The row-planted plots were cultivated during the growing season to eliminate weed competition, whereas, drilled plots were premitted to compete with weeds for available plant nutrients, moisture, and sunlight. Data taken at maturity showed that there was no lodging in any of the plots, and plants in all plots reached a height of approximately 36 inches.

On Oct. 17, all plots were combined directly from the field with a conventional type combine which had no special attachments. The combine was adjusted for flaxseed in accordance with specified instructions since its seed-size corresponds very closely to that of sesame. An estimated 20 percent shattering had taken place prior to combining, yet relatively high seed yields were obtained. The average yield of sesame for Brillion, Van Brunt grain drill, and cultivated rows spaced three feet, was 1,020, 1,000, and 1,360 pounds of high quality seed per acre, respectively.

The recovery of 1,360 pounds of high quality sesame seed per acre from plots cultivated in rows spaced three feet certainly would indicate that this dehiscent strain of sesame could be profitably grown. The most critical decision in growing any type of dehiscent sesame is in determining the proper time for combining. A few days either way might conceivably mean the difference between a profitable and unprofitable yield. However, this obstacle can be removed to a large extent by growing and familiarizing oneself with the plant. In view of this fact, it is recommended that Texas farmers who may want to obtain small quantities of seed from the Foundation, should confine their initial attempts to grow the superior strain of dehiscent sesame to exxperimental plantings, and only under supervision of the staff of the Texas Research Foundation.

The Texas Research Foundation has been actively engaged in breeding an outstanding indehiscent variety of sesame for the past four years. Several hundred crosses have been made between the best dehiscent type plants which possess highly desirable agronomic characteristics and indehiscent plants which possess the highly desirable indehiscent gene. Several thousand plants have been observed in our segregating progenies from these crosses and only the highly desirable ones are selected. Close selection has been employed in developing a high-yielding indehiscent type plant which would be suitable for combining. This breeding program is rapidly expanding and shows great promise of producing an outstanding indehiscent variety. However, it is realized that it will be some time before large quantities of seed of indehiscent varieties will be ready for general agricultural use. In the meantime it would seem that superior dehiscent strains merit consideration as a cash crop, which would alleviate the short supply of seed for commercial use while superior indehiscent strains are being developed.

Agricultural Exports Rise in September

United States exports of agricultural products during September, the third month of the 1950-51 fiscal year, were valued at $253,466,000 compared with $245,840,000 during Sept. 1949. The country's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, were valued at $897,535,000 compared with $899,824,000 in the same month a year ago. Agricultural products accounted for 28 percent of the total as against 27 percent a year ago.

Cotton continued in first place in value among agricultural exports, the total during the month under review amounting to $75,148,000 compared with $36,027,000 during Sept. 1949, an increase of 109 percent.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the Sept. 1950 agricultural exports, compared with those for Sept. 1949, were the large increases in exports of tallow, cotton, all fresh, dried and canned fruits, grain sorghums, rice, dried beans and canned vegetables. On the other hand, the figures also reveal large reductions in exports of most dairy products, dried eggs, horse meat, lard, corn, wheat and flour, peanuts, soybeans and soybean oil, and dried peas.

United States imports of agricultural products during September were valued at $393,422,000 compared with $239,487,000 the same month last year, an increase of 64 percent. The nation's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, amounted in value to $823,378,000 compared with $528,850,000 in the same month a year ago. Agricultural products constituted 48 percent of the value of all U.S. imports during the month compared with 45 percent in the same month a year earlier.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features revealed by the Sept. 1950 figures on agricultural imports, compared with those for the same month a year ago, were the large increases in imports of casein and lactarene, cheese, hides and skins, canned beef, wool, olives, barley malt, cashew nuts, coconut meat and copra, palm and tung oil and coffee. At the same time, however, there were large reductions in imports of Brazil nuts, castor beans, coconut oil, potatoes and bananas.

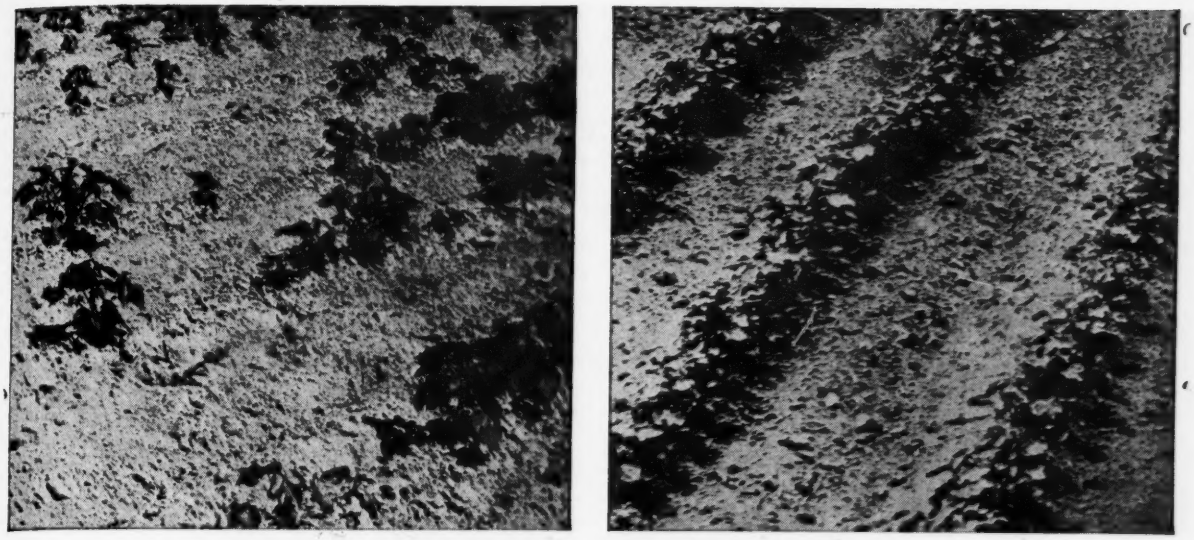
On balance, U.S. imports of agricultural products during Sept. 1950 exceeded the value of agricultural exports by $139,956,000. In Sept. 1949, this country's agricultural exports exceeded its imports by $6,353,000.

Import Controls Relaxed On Some Fats and Oils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced last week the removal of several fats and oils from import control.

The action, effective Nov. 25, is in line with the Department's general policy of removing import controls as soon as practicable. Commodities removed from import control are: lard, edible and inedible tallow, oleo oil and stearine, palm oil, fatty acids, soap and soap powder.

Commodities remaining under import control are butter, peanuts, peanut oil, peanut butter, soybeans and oil, sunflower seed and oil, cottonseed oil, flaxseed screenings, linseed oil combinations and mixtures of animal and vegetable oils, lard compounds, rice and rice products.



PROPER SEED TREATMENT CAN MAKE THIS DIFFERENCE

Even with the best cotton seed, even with new varieties, many cotton growers have been running into trouble with seed rot and damping-off, leaf spot and anthracnose—with poor germination, poor stands and disappointing yields.

It's a fact that seed runs into these troubles when it's not treated or when the job of treating is not done carefully. When good seed is properly treated with Du Pont "Ceresan" seed disinfectant, growers usually get good disease control and good stands. And yields increase up to 40% even under adverse conditions.

You help the growers as well as yourself when you make sure that your own operators apply the right amount of "Ceresan" to the seed treated in your equipment. On even the best seed, "Ceresan" treatment almost always pays well.

For full details *on effective seed treating, ask for Du Pont's free handbook "How to Treat" (A-7585). For your copy, write to Du Pont, Semesan Section, Wilmington 98, Delaware.*

RECOMMENDED RATES OF DU PONT SEED TREATMENT

MECHANICALLY DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	6 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	3 oz./100 lbs.

ACID DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	4 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	2 oz./100 lbs.

FUZZY COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	9 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	4½ oz./100 lbs.

With all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.

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Cotton Council Names

63-Man Special Advisory Group

Appointment of a 63-man special advisory committee to the National Cotton Council was announced Thursday by President Harold A. Young of North Little Rock, Ark. Young said the group has been appointed to serve during the thirteenth annual meeting of the Cotton Council in Biloxi, Miss., January 22-24, and throughout 1951.

"Primary purpose of our advisory committee," the Council president explained, "is to obtain the benefit of the experience and judgment of these leaders, some of whom are cotton industry members. Others are not directly engaged in any phase of the raw cotton industry but their close cooperation and assistance is of great value to it."

The following were appointed to the committee:

Frank Ahlgren, Memphis, Tenn., editor, The Commercial Appeal; V. J. Alexander, Memphis, president, Union Planters National Bank and Trust Co.; C. L. Andrews, Memphis, C. L. Andrews Cotton Co.

Tom F. Baker, Essex, Mo., president, Missouri Cotton Producers Association; Oscar Bledsoe, Greenwood, Miss., president, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association; A. Boeatker, New York, N. Y., president, Volkart Brothers; D. W. Brooks, Atlanta, Ga., general manager, The Cotton Producers Association.

Harry L. Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C., master, North Carolina State Grange; C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N. C., president, Cannon Mills Co.; E. S. Chappelear, New York, vice-president, Bankers Trust Co.; Alston Clapp, Sr., Houston, Texas, Anderson, Clayton & Co.

W. L. Clayton, Houston, chairman of the board, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; S. H. Comer, Yazoo City, Miss., president, Delta Council; Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala., chairman of the board, Avondale Mills.

Gen. Everett R. Cook, Memphis, Cook & Co.; Dr. A. B. Cox, Austin, Texas, director, Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas; E. F. Creekmore, Jr., Memphis, E. F. Creekmore and Co.; R. C. Dickerson, Memphis, executive vice-president, American Cotton Shippers Association; Dr. John H. Dillon, Princeton, N. J., research director, Textile Research Institute.

Hugo Dixon, Memphis, George H. McFadden & Bro.; D. Howard Doane, St. Louis, Mo., Doane Agricultural Service; Malcolm Dougherty, Baton Rouge, La., president, Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation; Arthur B. Edge, Jr., La Grange, Ga., president, Callaway Mills; Wm. D. Felder, Jr., Dallas, Texas, W. D. Felder & Co.

Col. Alexander Fitz-Hugh, Vicksburg, Miss., president, P. P. Williams Co.; H. R. Gill, Evanston, Ill., executive vice-president, Textile Bag Manufacturers Association; Russel C. Gregg, Memphis, manager, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association.

James Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, Miss.; Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, Okla., executive vice-president, National Cotton Ginners Association; M. Earl Heard, Shawmut, Ala., director of research, West Point Manufacturing Co.; Percy S. Howe, Jr., New York, president, American Thread Co.

Louis J. Ivey, El Paso, Texas, executive general manager, El Paso Valley Cotton Association; Robert C. Jackson, Washington, D. C., executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; Tracy Jones, Little Rock, Ark.; C. P. Key, Lodge, S. C., master, South Carolina State Grange; John H. McFadden, Jr., Memphis, George H. McFadden & Bro.

Ellison S. McKissick, Easley, S. C., president-treasurer, Alice Manufacturing Co.; E. S. McSweeny, Phoenix, Ariz., executive secretary, Arizona Cooperative Cotton Growers Association; John W. Mann, Marianna, Ark.; John F. Moloney, Memphis, economist, National Cottonseed Products Association.

Harvey W. Moore, Concord, N. C., vice-president-treasurer, Brown Manufacturing Co.; Perry E. Moore, New York, president, New York Cotton Exchange; Judge Arthur W. Oliver, Proctor, Ark., president, Agricultural Council of Arkansas.

Wm. B. Pollard, Memphis, president, National Bank of Commerce; J. C. Rapp, McGehee, Ark., president, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association; J. M. Reeves, New York, president, Reeves Bros., Inc.; Caffey Robertson, Memphis; W. W. Sansom, Memphis, vice-president-general manager, American Cotton Cooperative Association; R. Flake Shaw, Greensboro, N. C., executive vice-president, N. C. Farm Bureau Federation.

C. C. Smith, Greenwood, Miss., executive assistant, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association; Robert P. Stevens, Jr., New York, chairman of the board, J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc.; John I. Taylor, Oklahoma City, president, Oklahoma Farm Bureau Federation; Keith Taylor, Phoenix, Ariz., assistant vice-president, Agricultural & Livestock Service.

W. L. Taylor, Memphis, president, Federal Compress & Warehouse Co.; Paul T. Truitt, Washington, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers; H. Vandiver, Memphis, general manager, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association; A. L. Ward, Dallas, educational director, National Cottonseed Products Asssociation.

W. L. Weber, Taft, Texas, Taft Cotton Oil Co.; Charles W. Wells, New Orleans, La., Wells & Stanton; Wm. G. Werner, Cincinnati, Ohio, director of public relations, Proctor & Gamble Co.; Ellis T. Woolfolk, Memphis, president, Mid-South Cotton Oil Co; and W. A. Wooten, Memphis, vice-president, First National Bank.

• Burning one ton of cornstalks wastes as much nitrogen as there is in 15-18 bushels of corn.

Philippine Copra Exports Remain at High Level

Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippine Republic during October, although down slightly from the previous month—86,300 long tons, in copra equivalent, against 93,700 in September—were 29 percent higher than shipments in Oct. 1949.

January-October exports of copra and coconut oil totaling 615,250 tons, in terms of copra, increased by 12 percent from the 546,950 tons in the comparable period of 1949. This increase was principally in the form of copra—530,359 tons in the first 10 months of 1950 against 462,462 during the same months of last year. Coconut oil exports increased only from 53,225 to 53,479 tons.

• *All Forces Now Mobilized*

PLANS FOR REACHING 1951 COTTON GOAL MOVE AHEAD RAPIDLY

MOBILIZATION of federal, state and industry forces to meet the 16-million-bale cotton goal in 1951 took place rapidly after the goal was announced and definite plans have been made to give Cotton Belt farmers all the necessary background information relative to the need for a crop of that size next year.

The following steps will be taken within the next two or three weeks and are designed to bring the whole cotton picture into sharp focus and form the basis for producing the 1951 crop:

1.—USDA has prepared and will make distribution to all cotton growers two million copies of a statement explaining the supply-demand situation and telling growers why we need a 16-million-bale crop.

2.—USDA will also distribute two million copies of a sheet giving facts and figures on the insecticide and fertilizer situation, and urging growers to order and store these supplies early.

3.—USDA will prepare a bulletin dealing with insecticides, fertilizers, machinery, labor supply, etc., that will be used by the educational forces and others in meetings with growers.

4.—The land-grant colleges and other groups will prepare a leaflet on the kinds and amounts of fertilizers, insecticides, seed, etc., recommended in their respective states.

5.—The state groups will meet to discuss all of the foregoing literature and make plans for county cotton meetings.

6.—All the state experiment stations will undertake appraisals of the place of cotton in a sound, balanced agriculture in each of the cotton-growing states.

7.—County meetings will be held with representatives of all the state groups participating, along with community and county leaders and the public agencies.

8.—After the county meetings are held, a survey will be made to determine the maximum cotton acreage and production that may be expected next year.

9.—The county survey figures and the land-grant college figures will be reviewed by the state forces and brought together to determine the maximum feasible acreage and production that may be expected within the state.

10.—State and county forces will make estimates of production supply requirements (insecticides, fertilizers, machinery, labor, etc.)

The foregoing plans grew out of joint efforts by federal and state agencies and cotton forces represented by the National Cotton Council. In addition, the Council is undertaking a campaign of press releases, public speeches and direct contacts with farm leadership to acquaint people with the urgent need for close cooperation among all the groups involved in this problem at the state level.

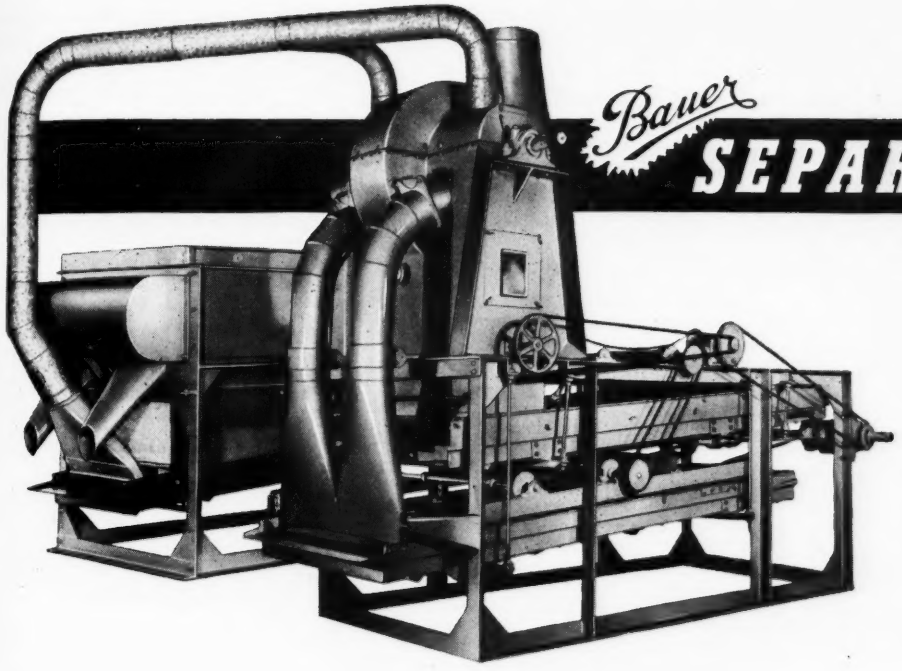
The Secretary of Agriculture has charged PMA Administrator Ralph S. Trigg with the responsibility for organizing the Department's efforts toward obtaining the 16 million bales needed next year. The job of coordinating the efforts of the various USDA agencies with those of the different state agencies has been done effectively and the overall program is now moving forward rapidly.

On Nov. 27, at a meeting in New Orleans called by Trigg, the entire cotton picture was reviewed in detail. Participating were representatives of the state Extension Services, state Experiment Stations, state PMA committees, national farm organizations, Office of Experiment Stations, a number of USDA agencies and the National Cotton Council.

At this meeting great emphasis was placed on the necessity of safe-guarding sound investments in livestock operations and other crops. There was unanimous agreement on the steps necessary for determining for every cotton state how much cotton can be grown with sound practices and what it will take to do the job ahead in every state and county.

Present planning calls for county estimates to be in the hands of the state

(Continued on Page 18)



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Engineered to Requirements for Utmost Compactness, Economy, Efficiency

The photograph at the right illustrates a No. 403 Bauer Separator-Purifier combined with a No. 198 Bauer Hull Beater for removing hulls from cottonseed kernels.

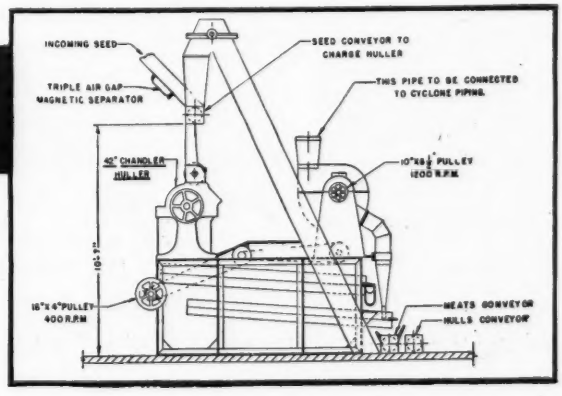
The arrangement is shown in the drawing form below. Here a Chandler Huller (which we sell) is mounted directly upon the frame of a Bauer Separator. The incoming seed passes over a Bauer Triple-Air-Gap Magnetic Separator into the Huller, thence into the separating machine where a combination of mechanical and pneumatic forces removes the hulls and dust from the meats.

Suitable systems are available for cleaning other oil-bearing nuts and seeds.

These combinations of machines are examples of Bauer separating systems engineered to meet specific requirements.

Literature illustrating and describing Bauer hullers, beaters and separators, also Chandler Hullers, will be gladly sent upon request.

It will pay you to consult with our representatives on this subject. Our broad experience in nut and seed treatment gives you the benefit of practical knowledge which we believe is not available elsewhere. Write, wire, or phone for complete information.



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From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
and JAY RICHTER
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press


BAILEY


RICHTER

• **Communism: Peril to America**—"We have no better than an even chance of winning the struggle to prevent America being overrun by communists."

That was the solemn warning by a high military authority given an emergency session of farm, labor and industry leaders with top-level government authorities last week. The statement was made in an off-the-record meeting and the name of the author cannot be divulged.

The authority was such, however, that those who attended the meeting did not for a moment question his judgment. The conference of nearly 100 non-government leaders was called to give them a briefing on the gravity of the international situation and the need for maximum defense efforts now.

Tough, blunt warnings were to the effect that unless all segments of the economy cooperate to the fullest extent possible, our chances of survival will become less than even. Strong appeals were made for national unity. Defense Secretary George Marshall spoke with tears in his eyes, not pleading but solemnly warning of the peril of a nation disunited and unprepared.

The conference was extraordinary in that it included nearly all the top leaders of agriculture, labor and industry. The array of government top brass was one of the most imposing in years. Scene of the meeting was the closely-guarded Pentagon Building just across the river in Virginia.

Government leaders singled out labor and industry leaders for a warning that production disturbances cannot be tolerated when the life of a nation is at stake. The situation, it was said, calls for a halt to strikes and curbs on profits. Anything which disturbs maximum production, it was warned, would weaken America's ability to resist communism.

Agriculture came in for a similar warning, but the only specific slap was at those who so vigorously protested the cotton export quotas. The inference intended was that those who backed such protests were hindering the defense effort.

The discussions dealt primarily with production needs in view of the worsening military situation and touched on controls only incidentally. The inference was that new control measures are being prepared for submission to Congress and that they will not be revealed until they are sent to Capitol Hill.

• **Pattern of Total Mobilization**—From reliable sources we learn that a total mobilization plan is being drawn for use if developments force a full-scale war with China, Russia or both. The plan hasn't yet been given final, official approval.

If the present situation explodes into World War III, here, from authentic sources, is the course of government action we think you can expect:

A general draft call . . . with inductions up to 500,000 men a month. The age limit would be raised immediately to 28, then to 35 by spring. Physical and mental requirements would be lowered, and exemptions for family reasons eliminated.

Strong controls would be placed on production and distribution of civilian goods. This would be accomplished through allocations of scarce materials. The manufacture of civilian goods would be cut back 20 to 30 percent, not the five to 10 percent contemplated under earlier plans.

Wage, price and rationing controls would be imposed within 30 days after it has been determined that the nation faces a full-scale war. These probably would be across-the-board, rather than selective.

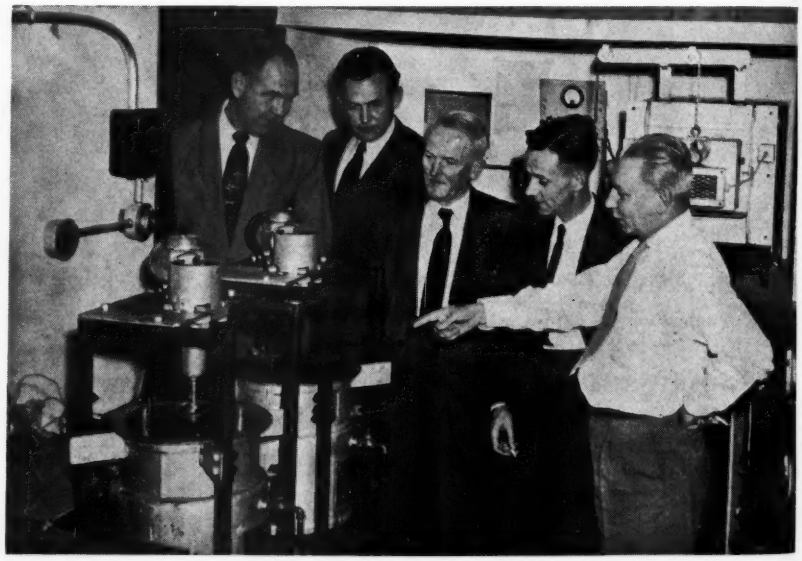
Congress is ready to vote higher taxes, to finance the war as far as possible on a pay-as-you-go basis. It also would enact an excess profits tax and place strong curbs on profit-making. It is expected that credit curbs also would be tightened.

The Administration plans an austerity program, both private and governmental. Standards of living would come down, in a hurry. Luxuries would quickly disappear and some necessities would become scarce.

• **Full-Scale War and Agriculture**—The entrance of China into the war in Korea and the possibility of a full-scale war have caused Agriculture Department officials to re-examine their plans to speed up production in time to avoid controls. New talk is more along control lines.

Secretary Brannan is expected to summon farm leaders to Washington soon and appeal for farm solidarity behind war efforts, with a truce on farm program differences. He has, however, indicated no intention of giving up on his subsidy plans.

Brannan has little direct authority over defense programs affecting agriculture. Congress clipped his powers by leaving him little more than an adviser to other government agencies which have direct authority over pricing, rationing, labor and farm supplies. He will want



German scientists study oilseed processing and refining at New Orleans.

German Scientists Study U. S. Oil Milling

Three German scientists touring the U.S. under the auspices of the Economic Cooperation Administration to study methods of processing oilseeds and of refining crude oils spent Nov. 17, 20 and 21 at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. They are seen above with Paul E. Quinters (left) of USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in Washington, D. C., and Dr. K. S. Markley (extreme right) of the laboratory, who is explaining an experiment on the refining of cottonseed oil.

The Germans (left to right) are: Dr. Hubertus Carls, director, Walter Rau Neuber, Oelwerke A. G.; August Kosel, director, Harburger Eisen-und Bronzewerke A. G.; and Harald K. M. von Westernhagen, manager, Harburger Oelwerke, Brinckman & Mergell. They had been in the U.S. since Oct. 24 visiting oil mills and laboratories in Washington, D. C.; Peoria, Chicago, and Decatur, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn., Abilene, Texas, Louisville, Ky.; and Cincinnati, Ohio, before sailing for Germany from New York City on Dec. 8.

farm unity to back up his advice to the other agencies.

The Agriculture Department, however, may come up soon with some specific suggestions for Economic Stabilizer Valentine. Being discussed, but still in the formative state and without official approval, is a control program that would work out this way:

Rationing and price controls would be imposed at retail levels on foods, but there would be no immediate imposition of ceilings at farm levels. The proposal is that wages be tied to living costs, as they are now in some industries.

Valentine and Security Resources Board Chairman Symington are reported to be unwilling to wait until farm prices reach minimum ceilings, provided in the Defense Act, before putting a national cost-of-living stabilization program into effect. They point out that costs have reached an all-time high and that the trend still is upward.

Food costs could go up another eight to 10 percent before bumping into Defense Act provisions preventing any ceiling below parity or the highest price between May 24 and June 24, whichever is the higher. The proposal being discussed includes a ceiling on foods at the consumer level. But as production costs increased farmers would be offered a direct subsidy rather than an increase in the market.

This proposal bears a strong resemblance to the Brannan Plan, and could be the reason why President Truman and Secretary Brannan refused to renounce the plan after it had been counted as politically dead as a result of November election returns.

• **Optimistic About Cotton Goal**—Agriculture Department cotton men are showing increased optimism that 1951 cotton production will reach the goal of 16 million bales, if growing conditions are favorable. They expect an acreage of between 25 and 27 million acres.

Brannan, in announcing that supports will be at 90 percent of parity, pointed out that without either acreage allotments or marketing controls, farmers are free to produce all the cotton they can. Supports should be around 31 to 32 cents a pound.

• **Fertilizer and Insecticide Outlook**—Cotton farmers may face inadequate supplies of both fertilizer and insecticides in producing a 1951 crop. That is the opinion given us by manufacturers of agricultural fertilizers and chemicals used in combatting insects and other pests.

Fertilizer manufacturers say that unless defense needs for sulfur, nitrogen and other chemicals is larger than expected, supplies of plant food will be about as large as in 1950. However, demand is expected to be greater. In 1950 farmers used between 18 and 19 million tons of fertilizer.

Shortages of transportation may cause local and temporary shortages, also. The USDA estimates that plant capacity is sufficient to provide a 15 percent increase in fertilizer, but that chemicals will not be available to permit an increase of that size.

The situation is somewhat similar as to pesticides. Agricultural chemical makers say that chemicals for bollworms and weevils will be adequate only if there is an average "insect year" or less.

• *All-Out War on Bugs Mapped*

Memphis Conference Reveals Grim Determination to Kill Insects

■ **Council-sponsored meeting hears speakers underline critical need for 16 million bales next year. Farmers have capacity to meet that goal, too, Welch asserts.**

MEMPHIS, TENN., DEC. 7

WE OBSERVED here today at the opening session of the fourth annual Cotton Insect Control Conference a grim determination to employ to the fullest extent all of our best weapons in an effort to reduce insect damage to the 1951 crop to an absolute minimum.

Federal, state and industry leaders meeting here today and tomorrow at this Council-sponsored conference are confident that—given the poisons and the equipment to apply them—farmers next year will take unprecedented action in controlling the insects that annually destroy hundreds of millions of dollars worth of lint and seed.

Dr. M. K. Horne, the National Cotton Council's chief economist, expressed the gravity of the cotton crisis when he said, "We now face the worst cotton shortage in this century and the only sound way to meet it is with an increased production that does not upset balanced farming."

In 1941, he said, we had in this country a 12-million-bale carryover which safeguarded us against critical shortages in World War II. "Today," he asserted, "we don't have that protection and we face a need for three or four million bales more than we are going to have this crop year, in order to meet the domestic and export demand and be left with an end-of-season carryover that would be considered normal under the present law."

"With proper management the insecticide industry is capable of producing enough materials to control pests in the 1951 crop," Ernest Hart, president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, predicted today. "Nothing worse could happen to individual planters than for the government to attempt to distribute insecticide materials," he warned, and added that his industry had demonstrated time and again an unusual capacity to handle such a job.

Claude L. Welch, the National Cotton Council's director of production and marketing, said that although farmers will face such problems as obtaining seed, fertilizers, insecticides, defoliants, farm equipment and labor, they have the capacity to produce the 16 million bales of cotton the USDA has set as a goal.

Noting that farmers in 1950 applied more insecticides to their crop than ever before in history, Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., president of the Cotton Council, said in a welcoming address that encouraging progress is being shown in insect control despite the heavy losses of the last two seasons. He emphasized, however, that an organized fight will be necessary in 1951 in order to control insects and prevent damage which could seriously threaten the cotton industry's effort to produce a 16-million-bale crop.

Another speaker here today was H. L. Haller, assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington. He spoke on the "Cotton Insecticide Outlook for 1951" and urged close cooperation of all agencies to bring about orderly distribution of pest control materials.

Entomologists from the Southeast, Mid-South, Southwest and Far West presented a summary of cotton insect control research in 1950. On the panel were C. M. Beckham, Georgia Experiment Station; R. C. Gaines, Tallulah, La., BEPQ; and H. G. Johnston, Texas A. & M. College. A paper by W. A. Stevenson, Tucson, Ariz., BEPQ, was read by K. P. Ewing, Waco, Texas, BEPQ.

Here to discuss equipment and application techniques were V. K. Quattlebaum, agricultural engineer of the South Carolina Experiment Station, and S. L. Calhoun of Stoneville, Miss., BEPQ entomologist.

Dr. F. C. Bishopp, Washington, assistant chief of BEPQ, concluded today's program with a discussion of the importance of using proven practices and materials in 1951.

Recommendations for cotton insect control in each of the major cotton producing states will be presented by state entomologists at the end of the final session tomorrow afternoon.

Following are speakers and subjects for tomorrow's session:

"Insect Control in a Balanced Cotton Production Program"—L. J. Cappleman, Texas state director, Farmers Home Administration; "Interrelationship of Insect Control, Defoliation and Cultural Practices"—W. H. Tharp, principal physiologist, Cotton Division, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, USDA; "Pink Bollworm Situation"—L. F. Curl, Division of Pink Bollworm Control, BEPQ, San Antonio, Texas, and W. E. Anderson, commissioner, Louisiana Department of Agriculture; and "Utilizing Weather Forecasts in Cotton Production"—C. B. Carney, meteorologist, U.S. Weather Bureau.

A full report of the conference will appear in the Dec. 23 issue of this publication.

1951 Cotton Goal

(Continued from Page 14)

groups by Jan. 1 and to be forwarded to Washington by Jan. 15. There the total picture will be put together from the state information. It should then be possible to draw some Belt-wide estimates on whether we can expect to reach the objective of 16 million bales or more with average weather. This picture should also give rather definite information relative to the total requirements necessary to get this production in the form of labor, credit, educational campaigns, fertilizer, machinery, insecticides and other supplies.

Meanwhile, the Cotton Council reports good progress in efforts to obtain from military agencies clearer estimates of their needs for cotton products, and is maintaining an alert defense against rayon plant expansion at government expense such as we had in World War II.

Provost Is Speaker at Extension Meeting

Ray Provost, field manager for the Producers Cotton Oil Company of Fresno, Calif., was one of three principal speakers at the California Agricultural Extension Service planning conference held Dec. 1 on the Fresno State College Farm at Hammer Field.

Warning that farm labor may be in short supply next year, particularly for the cotton harvest, Provost also pointed out that the war will "undoubtedly" mean shortages in nitrogen fertilizers.

A carryover of at least 8,000,000 bales of cotton is needed, he said, to "keep the pipelines of supply flowing to the world."

Nearly 170 agriculturists, farm advisers and others attended the meeting. Jesse Tapp, vice-president of the Bank of America in San Francisco, told the group that farmers are in a strong position because, regardless of the war picture, demands for farm and meat products will increase. Third speaker was Louis A. Rozzoni, vice-president of the California Farm Bureau Federation, who discussed livestock marketing problems in the San Joaquin Valley.

Nat D. Hudson gave a report on the Extension Service's plans for 1951.

C. O. Hawkins, Ginner At Irene, Texas, Dies

Charlie Overton Hawkins, 74, gin operator at Irene, Texas, for 40 years, died in a Waco, Texas, hospital Dec. 4. Funeral services were held at Irene Dec. 5.

Born in Missouri, Hawkins moved to Milford, Texas, as a child. Survivors include his wife; two sons, R. B. Hawkins and Orville Hawkins of Irene; three daughters, Mrs. Charlie Herd of Irene, Mrs. Victor Rogers of Dallas and Mrs. J. N. McLaughlin of San Antonio; two sisters; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Mississippi Crushers Set Meeting June 14-15

The forty-second annual convention of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association will be held in Biloxi, Miss., June 14-15, 1951, with headquarters at the Hotel Buena Vista, Secretary J. A. Rogers has announced.

DR. G. E. HILBERT, USDA-BAIC chief, presents superior service award plaque to Southern Regional Research Laboratory employees (left to right) Charles L. Sens, Ray C. Young, George J. Kyame and Ralph A. Rusca. Clarence M. Asbill, former co-worker, was also named in the award for designing high-speed machine to prepare cotton lint for use in smokeless gunpowder.

Scientists Receive High USDA Award

■ Five Southern laboratory men earn superior service award for designing machine to cut lint cotton for gunpowder.

A group of scientists at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory has earned one of USDA's highest awards—a citation for superior service—for designing a machine to cut lint cotton into lengths suitable for use in making smokeless gunpowder, Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of the laboratory, announced last week.

Ralph A. Rusca, senior physicist in charge of machinery development research, George J. Kyame, Charles L. Sens, and Ray C. Young, employees of the Cotton Mechanical Processing Division, and Clarence M. Asbill, a former co-worker, comprise the group.

Dr. C. E. Hilbert, chief of USDA's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, of which the laboratory is a unit, presented the award on November 30 during a visit to New Orleans from Washington to hear first-hand reports on the progress of research on cotton, oilseeds and other southern crops.

The Southern Regional Research Laboratory began work on the cotton cutting machine early in World War II, when indications pointed to a possible shortage of linters for smokeless powder. Proposals to use the large carryover of short staple low grade cotton lint hit a snag when it was found impracticable to handle even the shortest staple lengths with existing commercial purification processes. Attempts were made to cut the cotton to shorter lengths, but no machine fast enough was available.

In Sept. 1941 the laboratory began work on the experimental model of an entirely new type of cutting machine. This machine, and later a small commercial-size model, operated so successfully that the War Production Board financed construction of a large machine which could cut either cotton lint or first-cut linters at the rate of 10½ tons per hour.

This large model was installed in Memphis, Tenn., where it guaranteed an adequate supply of linters for a $2,000,000 purification plant being erected to expand the production of chemical cellulose for smokeless powder. Laboratory engineers supervised the construction, erection and testing of the machine. Although the war ended before the machine had to be used, its development was insurance against a shortage of linters for gunpowder in time of war.

Aside from the machine's lasting importance for use in any future emergency production of smokeless powder, the cutter shows promise for peacetime use in certain industries. One company at present is testing the machine for cutting waste cotton for use in paper. The feeder unit of the cutter has been developed into a new-type cotton opening and fluffing machine for use at textile mills.

Export Allocations Are Set for Cotton Wastes

Export allocations for both hard and soft cotton wastes were established last week in a joint action by USDA and the Department of Commerce. Action was taken under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to conserve essential domestic stocks of these cotton products, and follows prior similar action with respect to cotton exports from the U.S.

Export license controls were made effective for all types of cotton wastes as of Nov. 9. Under action taken Nov. 30, export allocations for cotton wastes are as follows: (1) An open-end allocation is established for hard wastes consisting of yarns and threads, including wiping. (2) An over-all allocation of 15 million pounds is established for cotton card strips, comber waste and all other soft wastes for the period from Dec. 1, 1950, through March 31, 1951.

Where We Stand

■ Agriculture, like the rest of our economy, must remain dynamic. While it has become a declining sector in the American economy, much, nevertheless, depends upon its capacity to take on new techniques, to use more capital and less human effort and to adapt itself to these and other changes in a growing economy.

■ To freeze existing economic relations within agriculture for, say, a decade would also bring about much waste and inefficiency because of the dynamic nature of present day farming. Our agriculture made truly remarkable forward strides in improving its efficiency during the past decade. But anyone who knows agriculture is aware that many farmers still use poor and obsolete equipment, farm altogether too little land, and work hard and long, and in doing so use much more labor than would be necessary if enough capital and modern techniques were available and used.

■ Roughly two-fifths of our agriculture is now reasonably efficient. But even the farmers in this group cannot remain stationary or their farms will soon be obsolete. Each farm, to stay abreast, must remain dynamic and our economic policies should facilitate rather than hinder this process.

■ But what about the three-fifths that has not managed to come abreast? In view of the unsettled and unstable international situation, we do not want to neglect our economic strength from whatever source it can be drawn. We, therefore, need to find ways and means of increasing the output of our low productivity farms. It should be possible to farm with a smaller labor force. During the next three years about two to three million persons will leave the farms. In some parts of agriculture, fewer but larger family farms with up-to-date technology can free half of the farm population for other occupations and yet increase the output appreciably.

■ Finally, it should be stressed that agriculture started freezing some major farm product prices back in 1948 and even more so in 1949. These price floors gave farmers some income advantages but they also resulted in some waste and inefficiency. The current inflationary impulse is lifting farm prices above these floors and thus clears the decks for overhauling acreage allotments, marketing quotas, and price supports generally.—*New Mexico Extension News.*

Teachers Tour Link-Belt Company's Houston Plant

THE PHOTOGRAPH shows the interest displayed by a group of teachers while touring the Link-Belt Company plant in Houston, Texas, during Business-Industry-Education day on Nov. 3. Link-Belt manufactures chains, conveyors, power transmission machinery, and ball and roller bearings.

Du Pont Increases Its BHC Plant Capacity

A large increase in its capacity to produce benzene hexachloride for the control of cotton pests has been announced by the Du Pont Company.

The capacity of its benzene hexachloride plant has been increased by more than 9,000,000 pounds per year over what it was designed to produce when it went into operation early in 1949. This was made possible through engineering changes, improvements in processing techniques, and operating "know how" acquired since Du Pont began making it on a laboratory and pilot-plant scale.

Although benzene hexachloride was known in Europe more than 100 years ago, its properties as an insecticide were only discovered in 1942 by British scientists. Today it is one of the most effective insecticides known for combatting the major cotton pests. Many farmers know it as "Lexone" insecticide, or as an ingredient in Du Pont Cotton Dust No. 10, which also contains DDT and sulfur.

USDA Develops

Combine Harvester For Peanuts

■ **New machine digs acre of peanuts and processes them through cleaning and sacking in one hour, cutting out many hours of man labor.**

Development of a workable, two-man, experimental peanut combine harvester that will do the laborious job of gathering peanuts from the fields in a fraction of the time now required by conventional methods has been announced by USDA. Although this does not mean that such a machine will soon be available to farmers, agricultural engineers of the Department consider it a step toward sound harvesting principles that eventually may be incorporated into manufacturers' designs for production in quantity.

A cylinder-type combine, it can dig, clean, vine, stem and bag an acre of peanuts in an hour. It cuts out tedious stacking—a job that takes 30 to 35 hours of man labor per acre. It will also handle windrowed peanuts, combining two acres an hour from a windrow of four rows.

Research on the harvester was done cooperatively by agricultural engineers of the University of Georgia, the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Md. In field tests harvesting was not only faster with this machine, but also was more efficient than with the common method of plowing them out, shaking by hand and stacking. In harvesting 1,500 pounds of runner peanuts from an acre, the loss was only 181 pounds. Losses amounted to 227 pounds from a similar acre harvested by the conventional method. Most of the peanut losses with the new harvester could be corrected by proper adjustment of the machine.

The engineers who developed the new combine believe that it may be an essential step toward lower cost peanuts—a step that would make them a more important crop in this country. The peanut is not only nutritious food for the family but, as peanut meal, is a high protein livestock feed. The peanut also has a valuable place in the manufacture of glues, cold water paints, adhesives and emulsifying agents. It is potentially important in the making of textile fibers and plastics. The hulls are an ideal conditioner for commercial fertilizer and the vines are a good livestock feed or, returned to the soil, a mulch and soil builder.

In use, the harvester is drawn by a two-plow tractor and harvests two rows of peanuts at a time. Digger blades mounted on the tractor cut the tap roots of the peanuts.

The harvester pick-up unit lifts the plants from the soil by the tops, shakes out loose soil, raises and drops them on top of the first picking cylinder. The picking teeth of a second cylinder then take the vines and deposit them on the vine rack with the aid of a beater cylinder. The agitating vine rack shakes the peanuts from the vine as they move upward and to the rear of the machine. The

peanuts fall through the vine rack onto the crimped sawtooth-type peanut pan which moves the nuts to the rear where they fall through an air blast of 2,000 feet per minute. The vines fall to the ground in a uniform windrow and the peanuts drift through three sets of stemmer saws, which remove the stems. The cleaned and stemmed peanuts are conveyed to the bagging elevator by an auger.

The freshly dug and picked nuts are dried in a mechanical drier to a moisture content right for market.

When harvesting from the dry windrow, the cylinder speed of the harvester is slowed, the air blast reduced and the concave retarding fingers reclined backward.

Argentine Cotton May Equal 1949-50 Record

The 1950-51 cotton crop recently planted in Argentina may equal last year's record crop, unofficially estimated at about 575,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), if weather conditions are favorable. The current high price level for cotton is expected to result in a planted area at least as large as last year's 1,200,000 acres despite shortages of labor and transportation.

Adverse weather later in the season, however, has frequently caused low yields in past years and is an important factor to be considered in early forecasts of production. In 1949-50 heavy rains in April and May in the middle of the picking season, together with a serious labor shortage, delayed harvesting and lowered substantially the average quality of the crop. Late frosts, on the other hand, extended the growing season and contributed to the increase in production over the previous crop of 450,000 bales. The large crop exceeded the working capacity of gins and warehouses. This situation was aggravated further by lack of sufficient transportation facilities to move the cotton.

The bulk of the 1949-50 crop was below Grade C. Argentine mills usually consume all the local crop of Grades A through D and a smaller portion of Grades E and F, leaving most of the cotton of the latter two grades for export.

Mill consumption in Argentina has increased every year since 1937 to about 415,000 bales (including 400,000 of Grades A through D) in 1949-50. An additional 10,000 bales were estimated as consumed by mattress factories and other non-spinning industries. The cotton of Grades A through D available from the 1949-50 crop is reported by private sources at less than two-thirds of expected mill requirements for those grades, a fact which presumably will compel the use of larger quantities of cotton of grades below D. Imports for consumption in Argentina amounted to about 15,000 bales in 1949-50.

Stocks of cotton on hand at the end of July amounted to around 600,000 bales (a mid-season figure). Exports in 1949-50 (August-July) totaled about 45,000 bales, which is slightly higher than the average of around 30,000 bales for the previous three years. The United Kingdom and Japan were the destinations for about two-thirds of the 1949-50 exports.

• Dairy farmers are finding that grass can be worth up to $170 an acre to them.

AERIAL VIEW of the Cen-Tennial Ginnery, comprised of two gins on the same yard, at Bennettsville, S. C. This is one of the biggest outfits east of the Mississippi Delta. The gins are easily found at left and at right in the photograph. Large building in center is a seed cotton house with a capacity of 176 bales. Two buildings at the top are the shop (lower building) and the warehouse (building at top). Office building of Carolinas Ginners Association was erected on the premises after this photograph was made and is located near the car at right on the concrete platform.

• ***Just Call Him "Skeet"***

J. F. McLAURIN MANAGES ONE OF SOUTH'S BIGGEST GINS

■ During slack times the South Carolina wheelhorse looks after several hundred acres of his own land . . . collaborates with D. K. McColl in managing additional large acreage . . . works at his job as first V-P of his National ginners association and President of the Carolinas association . . . and still has time to talk cotton, show visitors through the gin he manages, and actually manages to stay in high favor with his family.

ONE OF THE biggest and most successful gins east of the Mississippi Delta is the Cen-Tennial Ginnery at Bennettsville, S. C., which is managed by J. F. (Skeet) McLaurin, first vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association and president of the Carolinas Ginners' Association.

• **Biggest Run Was 9,918 Bales**—McLaurin thinks the plant's 9,918-bale run in 1944 may be a record for gins east of the Delta. In that year Marlboro County, where the gin is located, produced 67,000 bales on 58,000 acres. This county, incidentally, is one of the biggest producers of rain-grown cotton in the U.S.

This year's poor crop cut the Cen-Tennial Ginnery's run to only 4,121 bales, lowest volume since the plant was built. Last year, when the Southeast also had a below-normal crop, the plant ginned 6,816 bales. But in 1948 the total was 8,860 bales. It was 7,600 bales in 1947, 7,800 in 1946, and 8,600 in 1945.

The Cen-Tennial Ginnery is owned by D. K. McColl of Bennettsville and is served by good transportation factilities: US Highway 15A—a very busy north-south route—and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

• **Equipment**—The gin consists of two 4-80 outfits. In the plant at the left in the photograph cotton goes through the following elements, in the order named: 24-shelf tower drier; 6-cylinder cleaner; cleaner-drier; 6-cylinder cleaner; extractors with heat.

In the plant at the right in the photograph cotton is handled by the following elements, in the order named: 24-shelf tower drier; 6-cylinder cleaner; two 10-foot bur machines; cleaner-drier; 6-cylinder cleaner; extractors with heat. Heat in the driers is supplied by oil-fired steam boilers. Lint slides are equipped with steam statifiers to restore some moisture to the cotton. Another cleaning element employed in the gins is a screening area in the lint flue where it makes the upward bend to the condenser. McLaurin says this takes out a lot of shale and small leaf trash and has to be emptied once or twice a day during the busy season.

• **Farm Operations**—McLaurin is a large farm operator in his own right and he and McColl also farm a large acreage together in connection with gin operation. This year they had about 2,400 acres in cotton. A hundred acres of it was completely destroyed by hail and another 300 acres produced only about a quarter of a bale per acre. The remaining acreage, however, averaged about a bale to the acre and some fields produced a bale and a half per acre. A 5-acre plat in the state's 5-Acre Cotton Contest turned out 2,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre and would have averaged two bales if the bollworm had not found that particular plat so attractive.

• **Insect Control "Made Cotton"**—The crop was not fertilized heavily but was carefully watched for insects. "We built our own spray rigs," McLaurin said, "and sprayed twice with Toxaphene and five times with Aldrin. The insect control program cost about $20 an acre, but it made cotton for us. We are planning to control insects next year in a big way."

• **Has What It Takes**—It takes a lot of energy and know-how to look after a busy gin plant and hundreds of acres of farm land, but those are two things the progressive vice-president of his national association and top man in his state organization has plenty of. There are times during the season when McLaurin is as hard to corral as a minnow in a boat, but he still finds time to take a very active part in the affairs of both associations. He is proud of his gin, loves his work, and is as busy a critter as you'll ever meet. Skeet McLaurin, his fellow ginners will tell you, is one of his industry's most valuable and forward-looking members.

C. L. Huckaby, Lake City Ginner, Dies Nov. 19

Curtis L. Huckaby, 42, operator of the Huckaby Gin Company at Lake City, Ark., died Nov. 19 in a hospital at Corning, Ark. Funeral services were held Nov. 22 at Lake City. Huckaby went to Lake City from Alabama in 1938. He was a cotton planter as well as ginner.

Survivors include his wife; a son, Bobby Huckaby of Lake City; three daughters, Elizabeth Ann Huckaby of Lake City, Mrs. Leroy Allred of Bakersfield, Calif., and Mrs. Harley Skelton of Long Beach, Calif.; his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Huckaby, Guntersville, Ala.; two brothers, Welch Huckaby and William R. Huckaby, Jr., of Guntersville; and two sisters, Mrs. Arka Mae Hindman of Guntersville and Mrs. John Handley of St. Petersburg, Fla.

India Increases Export Tax on Cotton

The government of India has raised its export tax on cotton from 100 rupees per bale (5.32 cents per pound) to 400 rupees per bale (21.30 cents per pound), effective last month.

An export quota for the 1949-50 season was set at 210,000 Indian bales (171,500 bales of 480 pounds net) and confined to extra short staples of which India has a small surplus. No quota for the 1950-51 season has been announced, but exports are still subject to license control pending a decision. United States imports of these short-staple cottons from India usually average around 80,000 bales annually and are used largely in the manufacture of blankets.

• *Insect Control Did It*

Mississippi Farmers Almost Double Cotton Income

■ POISONING nearly doubled the gross income from the 1950 Mississippi cotton crop, accounting for an added $93,000,000 or more which farmers would not have received without poisoning, according to a survey of county agents throughout the state.

One to two-bale per acre yields were made by several farmers in nearly every cotton producing county, despite the heaviest boll weevil infestation on record and with most unfavorable weather conditions. Rainfall for the first nine months of 1950 was the heaviest since 1912, the Mississippi Experiment Station weather report showed.

Poison blanketed 85 percent of the state's cotton acreage this year, compared to about 50 percent for any previous year.

Survey totals showed that 104,440 farmers poisoned 1,732,700 acres, using 66,424,000 pounds of dust and 983,800 gallons of concentrate for sprays.

Average yield of lint per acre is estimated at 315 pounds this year, only 15 pounds below the 330-pound average for the years 1939 through 1948.

Poisoning on a definite schedule proved to be more important than the kind of poison a farmer used, so long as he used one of the recommended poisons, stated emtomologists L. C. Murphree of the Agricultural Extension Service and Dr. Clay Lyle of the Experiment Station.

Of 300 farms surveyed in one county, farmers who did not poison at all made from 50 to 200 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Others who poisoned three or four times, but did not follow a schedule, had one-fourth to one-third bale per acre.

Farmers in the same county who followed a definite schedule and poisoned seven or eight times, or as often as needed, produced one to two bales per acre. Similar reports have been received from other counties.

Spreading information to all farmers about cotton poisoning was aided in the various counties through the cooperation of businessmen, farm leaders, agricultural agencies and others.

The effort by county agents included 682 newspaper articles, 788 radio broadcasts, 471 meetings attended by over 36,000 people and circular letters mailed to over 143,000 people.

Milling of Farmers' Stock Peanuts Under Last Year

Milling of farmers' stock peanuts during the first two months of the 1950-51 season totaled 198 million pounds, BAE-USDA reports. This compares with 317 million pounds milled to Oct. 31 last season. Millings of farmers' stock peanuts thus far this season consisted of 194 million pounds cleaned and shelled and four million pounds crushed. This compares with 315 million and two million pounds respectively for the corresponding period last year.

• **Visible Supply Larger than Last Year**—The visible supply of peanuts (farmers' stock equivalent basis) held in commercial positions on Oct. 31 totaled 781 million pounds. This compares with 524 million pounds in sight Oct. 31, 1949. Supplies of both farmers' stock peanuts and shelled goods were larger on Oct. 31 than a year ago.

• **Crushing Operations Small**—Crushing of shelled peanuts this season through Oct. 31 amounted to only 29 million pounds, compared with 62 million pounds to the end of October last season. Crushing of farmers' stock, though larger than last year, was still very light, amounting to only four million pounds.

• **Reported Domestic Consumption Down**—Shelled peanuts (total, all grades) reported used domestically during this season to Oct. 31 totaled 120 million pounds, compared with 162 million pounds to Oct. 31 last season. Shelled edible grade peanuts reported used this season to date totaled 91 million pounds, compared with 100 million pounds to October last year.

B. H. Aderhold, Gin Repair Man, Dies

Bailey Hood Aderhold, 68, Georgetown, Texas, gin repair man for more than 30 years who was well known by ginners throughout the Cotton Belt, died in a Wichita Falls, Texas, hospital Nov. 20 after collapsing at the steering wheel of his car near there while on his way home from Oklahoma.

Born at Bowden, Ga., in 1882, Aderhold had lived in Texas for many years. For the last 10 years he also bought and sold gin machinery. Funeral services were held at Georgetown Nov. 22. Survivors include his wife; three daughters, Mrs. O'Neal Spencer of Magnolia, Ark., Mrs. J. D. Yongue, Charleston, S. C., and Mrs. B. M. Faught, Georgetown; three sons, L. J. Aderhold of Longview, Texas, G. W. Aderhold of Austin, Texas, and Robert Lee Aderhold of Georgetown; two sisters; 11 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Use of Cotton in Clothing Jumps

■ Women use 28% more cotton in dresses, from house frocks to evening gowns, in 1949, Council survey shows.

Increasing preference for cotton in all lines of women's dresses—from house frocks to evening gowns—jumped cotton consumption in this market 28 percent in a single year, the National Cotton Council has revealed in a study of major markets accounting for 80 percent of annual U.S. cotton usage.

According to comparative market surveys for the years 1948-49, cotton consumption in women's dresses increased nearly 47,000 bales. Street and evening dresses rose nearly 48 percent and accounted for 30 percent of the total cotton dress market, while consumption in house dresses was up 20.5 percent.

Overall consumption in the women's apparel market increased significantly as other items made sharp gains. Women's suits and skirts rose 127 percent in 1949 over 1948 while skirts alone were up 188.6 percent. Playsuits and sunsuits jumped 71.7 percent while women's sportswear as a whole was 21.7 percent above consumption in the previous year.

Use of cotton in women's negligees and bedjackets zoomed 112.8 percent while beach and bath robes were up 42 percent. Sharp gains also were made in blouses and skirts, 30 percent; housecoats, 16 percent; and coats and jackets, 13 percent.

Babies, too, are wearing more cotton. Though the birth rate went up five percent, diaper consumption increased 15.6 percent. The children's and infant's market witnessed an overall increase of more than 31,000 bales, or nine percent above 1948.

The growing popularity of cotton in this market is reflected by the sharp rise in consumption in many fields. Cotton jackets increased 143.4 percent while children's dresses rose 19 percent. Woven overalls jumped 25.3 percent and sportswear was up approximately 11 percent. Underwear and nightwear were also popular items, increasing more than seven percent each.

In the men's apparel field, greatest consumption gains were made in trousers, up 12.6 percent, and coats and jackets, up 10.8 percent. In the home, tufted cotton rugs and carpets spurred upward 33.3 percent to a consumption of 108,630 bales.

Industrial cotton consumption rose significantly in a number of markets. Automobile upholstery and linings increased more than 28 percent, while tarpaulins were up 12.4 percent and tents gained 6.7 percent.

Faced with stiff opposition in one of cotton's largest markets, industry-wide promotional campaigns received credit for increasing consumption in the bag market by 13,000 bales, to 404,230 bales. Significant gains were made in such highly competitive fields as sugar, 34.3 percent; meal, 34.1 percent; feed, 23 percent; and seed corn, 19.5 percent.

The automobile industry was the largest industrial user of cotton, accounting for 627,380 bales in 1949—eight percent of the total mill consumption and 26 percent of the industrial consumption reported in this survey.

To our many friends . . . our customers, our employees, suppliers, and our competitors . . . whose confidence and tr we so highly treasure, and in humble reverence of Him for Wh this season is in remembrance, we sincerely send our greetin

JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPAN

DALLAS, TEXAS


Christmas
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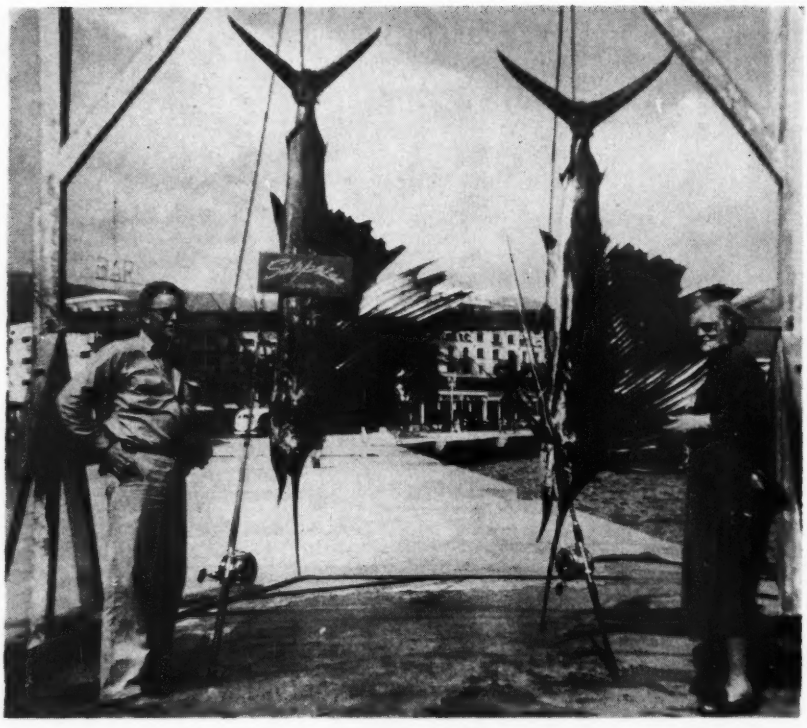
HAPPY
NEW YEAR!



We Suggest You Stick to Oil Milling, Leroy

MRS. W. L. WEBER of Taft, Texas, at one time or another may have had to take a back seat to husband Leroy and son Bill, but this picture proves she climbed right up in the driver's seat when the family went deep-sea fishing at Acapulco, Mexico, early in November. Mrs. Weber is shown at the right with the first fish she ever caught, a beauty measuring nine and a half feet long and weighing 95 pounds. Son Bill, at left, brought in a beauty too, but it didn't match his mother's fine catch. Husband Leroy, who is vice-president and general manager of the Taft Cotton Oil Co., at Taft, also had some luck but we assume his catch didn't meet the minimum standards and therefore didn't rate a picture.

Cotton Consumption in Austria Increases

Cotton consumption continues to increase in Austria and reached 97,000 bales (480 pounds net) during the 1949-50 season, according to H. C. Lint, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Vienna.

ERP has played an import part in the revival of the cotton industry. In 1947-48 when 64,000 bales of cotton were consumed, none was financed by ECA but about 64 percent of the consumption represented processing of cotton for foreign account. In 1948-49 consumption rose to 79,000 bales, of which about 40,000 were financed through ECA and 20,000 under processing contracts. In 1949-50 consumption reached 97,000 bales, of which about 75,000 bales were made available through ECA and less than 2,000 bales were processed for foreign account.

Cotton consumption is still under the prewar level of 170,000 bales. The prewar consumption, however, was largely cotton and when considering the 9,400 metric tons of synthetic staple fiber (equivalent to 47,000 bales of cotton) now being spun into cotton-type yarns, the actual amount of textiles being made available to the Austrian economy is not far below prewar. Roughly speaking, the content of about two-thirds of the yard goods now being produced by the Austrian cotton industry is cotton and one-third synthetic.

The outlook for the cotton textile industry for 1950-51 is uncertain. While on the one hand there is a problem of securing adequate supplies of raw materials, on the other hand the demand for cotton textiles is uncertain. Austrian shops are well-stocked with cotton textile items which in common with other consumer goods are moving slowly.

Spinners not only face increased prices of raw cotton and other materials but devaluation of the Austrian schilling has greatly increased the cost of cotton. Due to currency changes alone it takes about three times as many schillings to buy a bale of cotton now in dollar areas as in 1948.

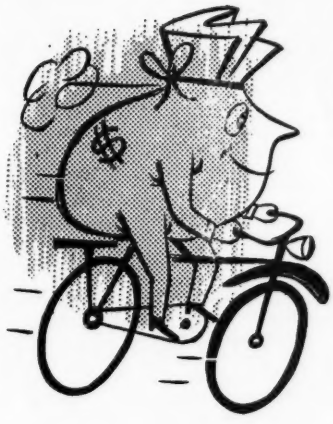
Floods Damage California Cotton; Harvest Goes on

A total of 682,405 bales, or more than 75 percent of the estimated 1950 cotton crop in the San Joaquin Valley, California, had been ginned up to Nov. 26, the state's Agricultural Labor Bureau reported.

This estimate put the valley's cotton harvest some six percent ahead of that time last year, despite heavy floods which hit the valley about the middle of November. Some gins in the northern part of the valley were reported closed down because of the rains, but those in the southern section were said to be working around the clock.

Grade of the cotton harvested in the valley has been reduced "materially" by the rains and heavy fogs, Lester E. Franz, in charge of the federal cotton classing station at Fresno, said.

• Texas livestock producers are losing millions of dollars annually because they are not controlling the lice that infest their animals, the Texas Extension Service reports. Only about 30 percent of the cattle in Texas are treated to control these parasites.



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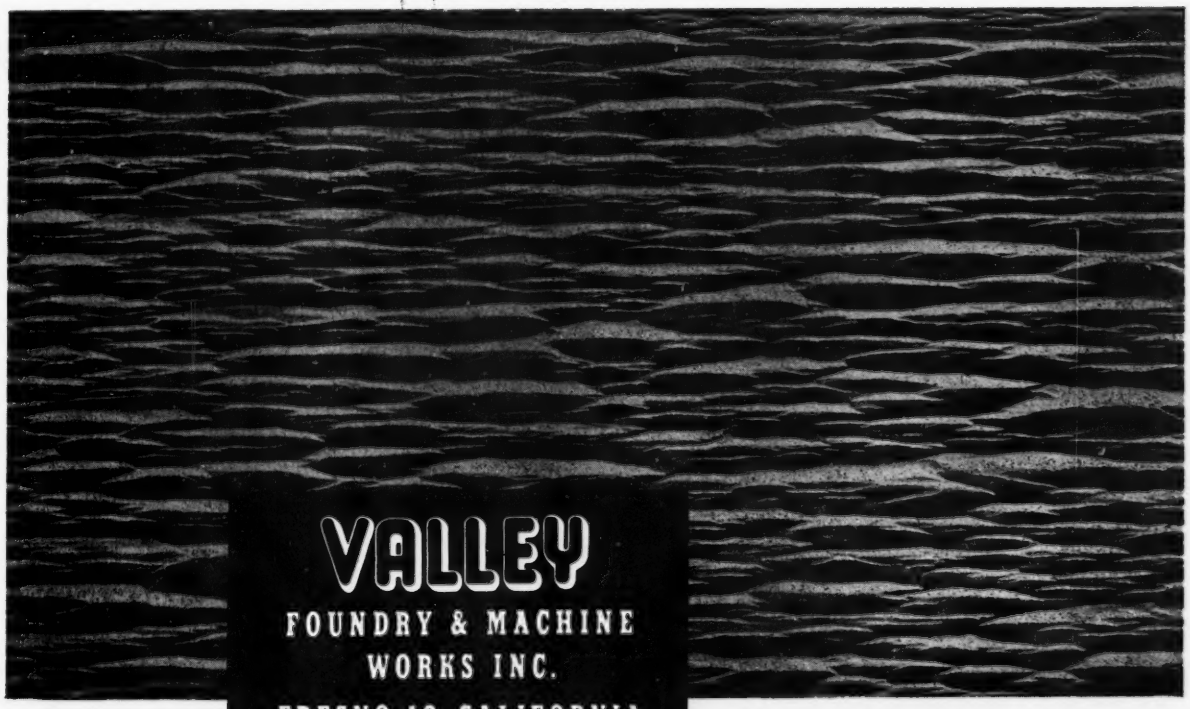

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World Peanut Outlook

1950 May Set New Production Record

■ Increases in India, China and Nigeria may raise total to 11.4 million short tons, despite decreases in U. S., Argentina and Brazil.

World peanut production in 1950 may be the largest on record, according to preliminary information available to USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total outturn is forecast at 11.4 million short tons of unshelled nuts compared with the revised estimates of about 10.9 and 10.7 million tons in 1949 and 1948, respectively, and 9.6 million prewar.

The over-all expansion is attributed to anticipated increases in India, China and Nigeria. Reductions are reported in the U.S., Brazil, Argentina and in a number of minor producing countries.

• **North America**—Production in North America is expected to be down about 65,000 tons from 1949 as a result of the decrease in the U.S. from 937,900 to 885,700 tons, the smallest crop since 1941. The nine percent acreage reduction accounts for the lower outturn.

• **Asia**—Peanut production in Asia is expected to be approximately seven percent larger than last year. India's crop is forecast unofficially at 4,099,200 tons. Should this expectation materialize, this would be the largest peanut crop since 1944, when 4,318,720 tons were harvested, and would exceed last year's crop by eight percent. The 600,000-acre increase over 1949, notwithstanding late advent of rains and diversion of certain areas to other commercial crops such as jute and cotton, is attributed to prevailing high peanut prices.

China's peanut production is believed to be somewhat larger than the 3,224,000 tons harvested in 1949. Acreage is also believed to have been larger. General crop conditions are reported to be very good in the important peanut producing provinces despite damage from floods, drought and insects in some areas.

Reports indicate increased production in Indonesia. In 1949, 367,000 tons of peanuts were harvested from 759,000 acres.

Plantings in Burma for the 1950 crop are reported at 657,000 acres compared with about 671,000 in 1949. Matured acreage and output likely will be down, however. Reports based on incomplete returns, excluding some important peanut-growing districts, place 1949 production at 69,000 tons, less than half the output of the previous year, from a harvested area of 380,000 acres. Civil disturbances principally were responsible for the small crop.

• **South America**—Peanut production in South America is estimated to be about 25 percent less than in 1949. Argentina's crop is down to 77,000 tons compared with 110,000 in 1949 and 87,000 prewar. Serious drought damage during the growing season ended hopes for a good crop. Drought damage has caused partial crop failures during the last few years in Argentina.

In Brazil lack of rain during the latter half of 1949 interfered with planting of the "wet season" peanut crop. The "dry season" crop was also smaller. Total output is estimated at 110,000 tons against 153,800 the previous season and only about 15,000 in 1939.

• **Africa** — This year's peanut production in Africa probably will exceed last year's by approximately 100,000 tons. French West Africa's peanut crop now being harvested is expected to be about the same as last year's, estimated at 627,000 tons. The effect of the abnormally heavy rains during August-October is still questionable. Some experts, however, believe that the effect has not been as harmful as had been feared and that losses in some areas would be compensated for by better than average yields in other sections so that the peanut crop might even surpass that of last year.

Revised estimates now place the 1948 and 1949 harvests at 674,000 and 627,000 tons, respectively. Important emphasis has been placed on the cultivation of large areas of peanuts in French West Africa, especially in Senegal. Production was expected to be intensified in 1950 in accordance with the 10-year development plan in order to supply Metropolitan France's vegetable oil needs.

Nigeria's 1950 harvest may be expected to reach 600,000 tons against 500,000 last year. The export crop is estimated at 250,000-275,000 tons of shelled nuts (375,000-400,000 tons unshelled basis). The 1949-50 harvest has all been moved from Northern Nigeria, leaving the storage space open for the 1950-51 harvest. This is the first time in several years

that the old crop was completely cleared before the new crop arrived. It was possible this year because of the relatively small exportable tonnage (about 200,000 tons shelled) in the Kano area in 1949-50 and improved railways from Kano to the coast.

In the Union of South Africa, 60,000 tons of peanuts were harvested this year compared with 67,000 in 1949 and only 12,000 prewar.

• Australia—Australia's 1950 output is placed at 12,500 tons against 11,000 a year ago and 6,000 prewar.

Burma's Oilseed Situation Approximates 1949 Level

Burma's vegetable oilseed and oil situation during 1950 has been approximately the same as in 1949, reports R. B. Shaw, American Embassy, Rangoon, to USDA. Improved political conditions have not yet been reflected by larger crops, and there has been no revival in the commercial oilseed industry.

The estimated area sown to sesame for 1950-51 is 1,232,400 acres compared with 1,225,100 for 1949-50, excluding Tnayetmyo District for both years. Current output has not yet been reported. The condition of the early crop, which normally represents about two-thirds of the total yield of Burma's two crops, was reported as poor owing to insufficient rainfall in Upper Burma during the monsoon. Incomplete reports show 1949-50 output at 25,760 short tons against an estimated 45,920 the previous season.

The estimated area sown to peanuts for the current year is 657,000 acres compared with 670,900 acres in 1949-50, excluding Thayetmyo District for both years. The upland crop was sown normally about the end of June. The riverine crop in the Delta area is planted in November and December. Current production has not been reported, but incomplete reports for last season indicate an outturn of 68,700 tons of unshelled peanuts against an estimated 165,760 tons the previous season.

The major effort of the Agriculture Department in respect to oilseeds is to increase the production of peanuts. The peanut always has been regarded as an upland and dry zone crop, but the early variety is now being introduced into the riverine lands of Lower Burma where it can be planted as soon as the water recedes, between early October and early December, and will mature in three and one-half months. In some areas it is grown in paddy fields in rotation with rice. About 93,000 acres in the riverine lands are to be sown to peanuts this season.

There are no plans for restoring to operation the two large crushing plants that formerly processed oilseeds. The six power mills in Pakokku and Magwe, with total capacity not in excess of 30 tons a day, together with bullock-operated devices, comprise the only domestic crushing industry.

During the six months from July to Dec. 1949, 11,798 tons of oilseeds and vegetables oils were imported into Burma, mostly from India. Later statistics are not available. A domestic shortage of vegetable oil, used liberally in the native diet, has arisen, and its export has been banned. Exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils since the war have been negligible.

Export Controls Off Mexicali Cotton

Cotton grown in the Mexicali district of Mexico has been exempted from existing export controls, according to an official announcement last month.

Farmer Gets Larger Share Of "Market Basket" Cost

The farmer's share of the dollar that consumers spent for the farm food products in the family "market basket" advanced from 48 cents in August to 49 cents in Sept. 1950, the highest level reached so far in 1950, USDA reports. Larger shares were received for dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables, and miscellaneous products.

In Sept. 1950 the share received by farmers was two cents higher than a year earlier and was three cents above the postwar low of 46 cents. Record highs of 55 cents were established in April 1918 and April 1945.

Charges for marketing the farm foods in the market basket declined from an annual average rate of $346 in August to $336 in Sept. 1950. Charges were lower for all major commodity groups, but a decrease of nine cents for the fruits-and-vegetables group accounted for most of the overall decline.

Georgia Names

5-Acre Winners for Two More Districts

■ Father and son, serviceman take top honors in south central and southeastern parts of state.

A Ben Hill County farmer and his 4-H Club son have won top honors in south central Georgia's 5-Acre Cotton Contest for 1950, E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist for the state Agricultural Extension Service, has announced.

Russell Prescott, Sr., produced 14,400 pounds of seed cotton on five acres to take first prize in the district and Russell, Jr., was second place winner with a 13,750-pound yield.

A Bulloch County farmer who had to leave for the Army before his crop was harvested has been named winner in the southeast Georgia district. A. S. Hunnicutt, Jr., won the honor by producing 12,077 pounds of seed cotton on five acres.

State winner in the contest is to be named at a meeting in Atlanta Dec. 14.

The cotton contest, inaugurated in 1947, is sponsored by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association to stimulate interest in higher and more profitable cotton yields. Nearly 1,600 farmers participated in the contest this year.

Prescott, Sr., planted Coker's 100 Wilt treated seed in three foot rows. At time of planting 400 pounds of 3-9-9 fertilizer were applied. The cotton was side-dressed with 225 pounds per acre of muriate of potash. Prescott poisoned this cotton seven times and kept boll weevils under control all season.

Operating a general farm, Prescott made 22 bales of cotton on 17 acres, averaged 1,730 pounds of peanuts on 32 acres and 1,545 pounds of tobacco on four acres in 1950.

Prescott, Jr., used the same practices followed by his father, but he planted his crop one day later.

Third prize in the south central district went to James Griffin, Brooks County, who grew 12,700 pounds of seed cotton on five acres. He used Deltapine 14 seed, 800 pounds 4-8-8 fertilizer at planting, 400 pounds 10-0-10 as side dressing and poisoned for insect control six times.

Hunnicutt planted Coker's 100 Wilt on April 13. A thousand pounds per acre of 0-12-12 was applied on March 15 before the seed were planted in 42-inch rows. At planting, 480 pounds of 4-8-8 per acre was used. The cotton was side-dressed June 15 with 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda, 100 pounds of muriate of potash and 100 pounds of 0-12-12. It was side-dressed again on July 7 with 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre and 100 pounds of 0-12-12. The cotton was poisoned 13 times, 11 for boll weevils and two for red spider.

Second prize in the southeast district went to Cluise Smith, also from Bulloch County, who grew 10,698 pounds of seed cotton on five acres. He planted Coker's 100 Wilt breeder seed in 40-inch rows. Five hundred pounds of 4-8-8 was applied at seeding on March 31. The crop was side-dressed June 15 with 75 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. Smith poisoned his cotton six times. Planting from 40 to 50 acres of cotton annually, this Bulloch farmer has averaged around a bale per acre for five years.

M. C. Oliver, Screven County, won third place in the southeast district. He grew 10,340 pounds of seed cotton on five acres.

75,000-to-1 Chance

The long-shot boys will like this one: John E. Laughlin of Dallas had two seats for the SMU-Texas A. & M. game this year but he wanted two more. He placed a want ad in the Dallas Morning News and at 8 a.m. on the first morning the ad appeared a man called and said he had two tickets he was willing to sell. Getting two seats anywhere in the huge 75,000-seat Cotton Bowl for that game—it was a sell-out—was a feat in itself, but when Laughlin got the tickets he discovered that the seats adjoined his own, same section, same row. It pays to advertise.

• In 1949, only 41 percent of the U.S. population was rural, compared with 85 percent 100 years ago.

For Its Distributors:

IHC Inaugurates A New Service

■ **Purpose of two mobile training units is to give customers greater after-the-sale service on International industrial power products.**

THE TRAILER LOAD of cutaway and working models of International crawler tractor engines and assemblies are caster-mounted and quickly removed to the site of the presentation with this tow-bar attachment for the truck.

The latest service and maintenance information on International Harvester industrial power products will be brought to the company's district office and distributor service personnel by two mobile training units that start a nation-wide tour this month.

"Our mobile training units will enable us to give our customers greater than ever after-sale satisfaction because of the continuous mechanic training we will conduct through this streamlined service program," states Fred J. Schreck, IH assistant general supervisor of industrial power service.

Each unit consists of an International L-180-series truck with a 32-foot, drop-frame, enclosed semi-trailer, especially equipped for both a service and a sales-training program.

Manning each unit will be two instructors with extensive field and factory experience who qualified for their assignments only after an extensive training program.

The instructors will present the International product servicing story with the aid of charts, slide films, and movie films. Sets of special tools and equipment will be displayed on the walls of each trailer and usage will be detailed during the discussion period.

The presentation will be highlighted by the use of cross-sectioned working models of various International crawler tractor components including transmissions, hydraulic units, final drives, diesel engines, tractor rollers, and steering clutches, plus a complete fuel injection system laboratory.

While the fuel injection system classes will be presented in the trailer laboratory, all cutaway models are caster-mounted so they can be readily removed from the trailer and wheeled to the location where the training program will be conducted.

International Harvester distributors plan to invite interested contractors, operators and service organizations when the training program is presented at their home office.

One training unit will visit all district offices east of the Mississippi while the second unit will be routed to all district offices west of the river.

World Flaxseed Trade During 1949-50 Season

Canada's 1949-50 flaxseed crushings of 4,660,000 bushels were slightly less than in the preceding year and the smallest since 1944-45. Linseed oil production was 45,366 short tons compared with 46,620 in 1948-49. The oil yield has averaged more than 34 percent for the past seven years and reached 35.2 in 1948-49.

Flaxseed exports during the crop year ended July 31 totaled 3,033,825 bushels against 4,413,047 in the preceding season.

Flaxseed exports of 1,481,000 bushels during 1949 were a record for Mexico. Although linseed oil exports are not shown separately in official statistics, they were probably the equivalent of a half million bushels of seed.

Jan.-Aug. 1950 exports of flaxseed from the U.S. totaled 2.2 million bushels compared with three million in the corresponding months of last year and 3.1 million in the calender year 1949. In the same periods, linseed oil shipments were 2,214, 1,520 and 1,914 short tons, respectively.

Europe's 1949 net imports of flaxseed and linseed oil (in terms of oil) totaled 268,000 tons. Although much larger than in any postwar year, they were little more than half the 1935-39 average.

Turkish flaxseed is grown primarily for export. In August more than 90,000 bushels of flaxseed were exported. January-June shipments totaling 435,000 bushels went chiefly to European countries.

Indian exports have declined drastically in postwar years. While linseed oil exports have shown a marked increase, the combined total in terms of seed has been less than one-third the 1935-39 average. The 1949 exports of 2,518,000 bushels were somewhat larger than in the two preceding years but linseed oil shipments of 7,500 short tons were the smallest since 1946.

Argentine flaxseed exports were renewed this year with lifting for the first eight months totaling 1,195,000 bushels. January-June shipments of linseed oil reached 88,200 short tons against 4,050 in the same months of 1949.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's major flaxseed-producing state, has an exportable surplus of about 625,000 bushels. In mid-July the price was reported at $3.50 to $3.60 per bushel f.o.b. Rio Grande do Sul ports. The 1949 crop, estimated at 1,495,000 bushels, was a record for that state and larger than any previous flaxseed crop for all of Brazil. In 1948 Rio Grande do Sul produced 73 percent of the 787,000 bushels reported for total Brazil.

During January-June 1950 Uruguay exported 19,000 bushels of flaxseed and 5,771 tons of linseed oil. In the calendar year 1949 shipments were 1,322,000 bushels and 35,026 tons, respectively.

Higher than prevailing world market prices are reported for Uruguayan flaxseed, which is probably the principal factor accounting for the slow movement into export channels.

Despite increased supplies of domestically produced flaxseed, Australia is still dependent on imports. In 1949 flaxseed imports, principally from India, totaled 731,000 bushels and linseed oil arrivals were 9,400 short tons.

• Last year, farm fire losses in the U.S. totalled 95 million dollars.

Cotton Export Demand Continues Strong

Exports of 392,000 bales of 500 pounds (372,000 running bales) of cotton from the U.S. in September, making a total of 766,000 (728,000 running bales), compared with 394,000 (379,000) bales for the first two months of last season.

Heavier-than-usual sales for export this year in the early part of the season are attributed to the current world shortage of cotton and the fact that prices of most foreign growths were higher than those for U.S. cotton for several months before export controls were announced here.

Export allocations announced since the controls were set up on Sept. 8 now total 3,496,000 bales. However, the last supplemental quota of 1,350,000 bales announced on Nov. 9 has not yet been allocated to the various recipients. Exports to Canada which are not subject to control will easily exceed 300,000 bales and possibly reach 400,000. An additional 129,000 bales exported prior to Sept. 8 to countries not listed to receive allocations also are not included in the quotas announced to date.

Of the 2,146,000 bales already allocated by countries, nearly two-thirds or 1,385,000 are designated for countries receiving cotton under the European Recovery program. Of the remaining 761,000 bales allocated to date, Japan will receive 550,000 and India 80,000. Most of the remaining 131,000 bales are allocated as follows: Spain 35,000, Colombia 30,000, Chile 25,000, and Cuba 15,000.

• Some folks are like rivers: whatever is in them comes out at the mouth.

People in The Press

• **Dr. Earl H. Collister,** Texas Research Foundation, reports on research in successful combining of sesame and in breeding non-shattering varieties. **Page 9.**

• A 63-man special advisory committee for the National Cotton Council is announced by President **Harold A. Young.** **Page 13.**

• **Paul E. Quinters,** USDA-OFAR, and **Dr. K. S. Markley,** Southern Regional Research Laboratory, explain cottonseed oil refining experiments to three German scientists studying in this country: **Dr. Hubertus Carls, August Kosel** and **Harald K. M. von Westernhagen.** **Page 16.**

• One of USDA's highest awards, a superior service citation, is given to four Southern Regional Research Laboratory employees and one former co-worker by **Dr. G. E. Hilbert,** USDA-BAIC. Named in the award are **Charles L. Sens, Ray C. Young, George J. Kyame** and **Ralph A. Rusca** of the laboratory and **Clarence M. Asbill.** **Page 20.**

• **J. F. "Skeet" McLaurin,** operator of one of the South's largest gins, is subject of a word "portrait" for his varied activities with **D. K. McColl.** **Page 24.**

• Death comes to **Curtis L. Huckaby,** Lake City, Ark., ginner, Nov. 19. **Page 24.**

• **Bailey Hood Aderhold,** gin repair man, dies while returning to his home at Georgetown, Texas, Nov. 20. **Page 26.**

• How poisoning properly nearly doubled gross income on cotton in Mississippi this year is told by **L. C. Murphree,** state Extension Service, and **Dr. Clay Lyle,** Experiment Station. **Page 26.**

• **Mrs. W. L. Weber,** whose husband, **Leroy,** is an oil mill operator at Taft, Texas, and their son, **Bill Weber,** are shown with the fish they caught at Acapulco, Mexico. No evidence for **Leroy's** ability. **Page 30.**

• Floods have reduced the grade of California cotton in the last few weeks, says **Lester E. Franz,** U. S. cotton classing station, Fresno. **Page 30.**

• **Russell Prescott, Sr.,** and **Russell Prescott, Jr.,** took first and second places in the south central Georgia 5-Acre Cotton Contest this year, announces **E. C. Westbrook,** Extension Service. **James Griffin** was third. In the southeast Georgia district, winners were **A. S. Hunnicutt, Jr., Cluise Smith** and **M. C. Oliver.** **Page 34.**

• It was a shot in the dark that he would get any extra tickets — but **John E. Laughlin** of Dallas really hit the jackpot when he advertised for two ducats to the SMU-Texas A. & M. game and found two available seats adjoining his own. **Page 34.**

• **L. A. Olson,** Mississippi Extension Service, announces that TVA and eight Southern state Extension Services are making a movie, "Land and Life," on the region's new rural outlook. **Page 44.**

• Two bulletins on Verticillium wilt, one by **P. J. Leyendecker, Jr.,** and one by **Leyendecker** and **Lester Blank,** are announced by the New Mexico Experiment Station. **Page 41.**

• **J. N. Smothers,** gin operator at Bells, Tenn., since 1938, dies Nov. 30. **Page 44.**

• Cotton's vital role in keeping Italy employed—thus fed and uninterested in communism—is told by **Jay Richter** of this publication's Washington staff in the words of **Antonio Lopez** and **Tommaso Basile** of San Giovanni, Italy. **Page 45.**

• **Dr. Henry G. Bennett,** Oklahoma A. & M. president, heads world-wide Point-Four program for developing backward areas. **Page 47.**

• Pastures are called the easiest crop for Southern farmers by **W. R. Thompson,** Mississippi Extension Service. **Page 47.**

• Secretary of Agriculture **Charles Brannan** and Congressman **Cecil F. White** of Fresno, Calif., say farmers in that area are eligible for FHA disaster loans to cover flood losses. **Page 51.**

• **J. Drake Watson** is district manager and **Richard O. White** is superintendent for the new Montgomery, Ala., plant of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. **Page 52.**

• **Senator Eastland** of Mississippi receives the cheering news from the Army that the $100,000,000 revolving fund set up under a bill he sponsored to finance cotton exports to Japan has paid its own way, with a small profit. **Page 51.**

• Top peanut growers in Georgia will be made charter members of the state Ton-Per-Acre Peanut Club, says **John Preston,** Extension Service. **Page 53.**

• **Harold A. Young,** Cotton Council president, welcomes insect control conferees with emphasis on necesssity for organized fight on cotton insects next year. Other first-day speakers are **Dr. M. K. Horne** and **Claude L. Welch** of the Council; **Ernest Hart,** National Agricultural Chemicals Association; **H. L. Haller** and **Dr. F. C. Bishopp,** USDA-BEPQ. Entomologists telling of 1950 research include **C. M. Beckham,** Georgia; **R. C. Gaines,** Louisiana; **H. G. Johnston,** Texas; and **K. P. Ewing,** Texas, who read a paper by **W. A. Stevenson,** Arizona. **V. K. Quattlebaum,** South Carolina, and **S. L. Calhoun,** Stoneville, Miss., talk on equipment and application. Second-day speakers are to be **L. J. Cappleman,** USDA-FHA; **W. H. Tharp,** USDA-BPISAE; **L. F. Curl,** USDA-BEPQ; **W. E. Anderson,** Louisiana Department of Agriculture; and **C. B. Carney,** Weather Bureau. **Page 18.**

• Construction of a new soybean processing plant at Bloomington, Ill., is announced by **Eugene D. Funk, Jr.,** head of Funk Bros. Seed Co. **Page 39.**

• **Rudolph G. Strong,** Louisiana Extension Service, announces state insect control meeting in Alexandria Jan. 9-10. **Page 39.**

• **Ed Lipscomb,** Cotton Council, is elected vice-president of the Public Relations Society of America. **Page 38.**

• Mississippi crushers will hold their 1951 convention June 14-15 at Biloxi, announces Secretary **J. A. Rogers.** **Page 18.**

• **Eleanore Chalmers** of San Luis Obispo has been selected California Maid of Cotton. **Page 39.**

• The Texas Cotton Production Committee will meet in Dallas Dec. 14, announces **Burris C. Jackson,** chairman of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas. **J. D. Prewit,** Extension Service, heads the production group. **Page 43.**

• **Charlie Overton Hawkins,** ginner at Irene, Texas, for 40 years, dies Dec. 4. **Page 18.**

• Speakers at California Extension Service planning conference at Fresno Dec. 1 include **Ray Provost,** Fresno crusher; **Jesse Tapp,** banker; **Louis A. Rozzoni,** Farm Bureau official; and **Nat D. Hudson** of the Extension Service. **Page 18.**

• **William R. Dyess,** Osceola, Ark., ginner, and his wife and two sons were killed in fire which swept through their home Dec. 3, also killing a visiting child. **Page 43.**

Cottonseed Meal Prices Advance; Soybeans Drop

Feedstuff markets were steady to firm with most prices unchanged to slightly higher at close of the week ended Nov. 28 despite colder weather and adverse war news. Demand was not urgent since distributors were drawing their supplies mostly from previous commitments.

Cottonseed meal advanced $1 to $2 per ton at principal producing centers, but with record output of soybean meal prices averaged a little lower. Bran and middlings averaged slightly higher but heavier offals were as much as $2 per ton lower.

Lipscomb Is Elected

Ed Lipscomb, director of public relations for the National Cotton Council, was elected vice-president of the Public Relations Society of America at the third annual conference of public relations executives in New York this week.

Farmers Urged to Stock 1951 Insecticide Needs

Many boll weevils are still living in protected places after the recent extremely cold weather, and farmers are advised to go ahead and buy at least half the poison materials needed for a normal year, according to entomologist L. C. Murphree of the Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service and Dr. Clay Lyle of the Experiment Station and State Plant Board.

To kill a large percentage of the boll weevils would take either much colder weather or a much longer period of low temperature, the entomologist explained.

The recent cold probably killed a number of boll weevils, but it is impossible to tell how effective this was because of the varying conditions under which the weevils hibernate. Weevils survive overwinter under the bark of trees, down to several inches under litter at edge of woods, in grasses on ditch banks, in barns, haystacks and other protected places.

Insecticides should be stocked now to be on hand next spring, the entomologists stated. It is good insurance to buy half of the recommended poison needed for a normal year.

If not used as planned, poisoning materials can be carried over several years without loss.

Eleanore Chalmers Is California Maid

Eleanore Chalmers of San Luis Obispo, Calif., was chosen from a group of 20 contestants as California Maid of Cotton at a dinner dance in Fresno Dec. 2. She will represent the state in the national contest in Memphis, Tenn., later this month.

The California Maid of Cotton, who is sponsored by the California Cotton Ginners Association and the Central Valley Empire Association, is tentatively scheduled to tour the West and select a wardrobe of cotton clothing manufactured in California before going to Memphis.

Funk Bros. Builds Solvent Plant at Bloomington

Construction of a new solvent process soybean plant for the Funk Bros. Seed Co. at Bloomington, Ill., has been started, President Eugene D. Funk, Jr., has announced.

The $750,000 solvent plant will have a daily capacity of 200 tons and will be used in addition to the company's present Expeller plant, which has a daily capacity of 5,500 bushels. The new plant is expected to be ready for use in time for the 1951 harvest.

Farmers Get Record Prices For Many Products

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose eight points from mid-October to mid-November as a result of generally higher prices for practically all commodities. Main exceptions were fruits and hogs.

The index is now 276 percent of the 1910-14 average. As of mid-November farmers were receiving the highest price on record for their cotton, cottonseed, calves, sheep, lambs and wool.

Peanut Production in French West Africa

French West Africa's 1950-51 peanut crop now being harvested is expected to be about the same as last year's and is estimated at 627,000 short tons, unshelled basis.

The longer range outlook for peanut production is good. In addition to existing production, the Compagnie Generale des Oleagineaux Tropicaux (CGOT) is now developing an ambitious plan with ECA aid for the clearing of 75,000 acres in South Senegal by 1955 and possibly a much larger area eventually. If this project materializes fully, the potential peanut crop for French West Africa within five years could be increased by 30,000 tons annually, yielding a possible 10,000 tons of peanut oil. French government agricultural experts are promoting the use of fertilizers which should lead to increased peanut yields per acre.

Louisiana Insect Control Conference, Jan. 9-10

The 1951 Louisiana Insect Control Conference will be held Jan. 9-10 at the Bentley Hotel in Alexandria, according to an announcement by Rudolph G. Strong, assistant Extension entomologist, Baton Rouge. The conference has been planned jointly by industry, the Extension Service, and research groups.

Blackhawk, a New Soybean For Corn Belt, Released

USDA has announced the release of Blackhawk, an early, high yielding variety of soybean for the Corn Belt. Four-year tests by the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory and seven cooperating state experiment stations indicate that Blackhawk is a definite step toward better soybean crops in northern Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois, east central South Dakota, and the southern section of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The results at 57 locations over the four-year period show:

(1) Average yields of 28.9 bushels per acre. This is higher than any early maturing variety now grown commercially —almost two bushels more per acre than Habaro and about one and one-half bushels more than Earlyana.

(2) An oil content of 20.5 percent per bushel. This is higher than any other of the early varieties.

Created in cooperative research at the Iowa Experiment Station, Blackhawk comes from a cross between the Mukden and Richland varieties. It is a sister strain of the increasingly popular high yielding new Hawkeye soybean, which matures about a week later than Blackhawk.

In appearance the new variety is similar to its parent lines. The erect plant has a gray pubescence (hairiness on the stems and leaves). The seed is nearly round, light yellow, and with a scar of buff to light brown.

Among other good qualities, Blackhawk has the ability to stand up well under most conditions. The plant bears its pods high enough from the ground for easy combining.

Seed for 1951 plantings will be available to soybean growers in the seven states where the new variety is recommended. Information on seed supplies can be obtained from the cooperating state experiment stations, which include those of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

Hybrid Cotton Is Coming, But Probably Not Soon

Ingenuity, amounting almost to scientific trickery, is the hope of genticists bent on putting hybrid vigor (hoterosis) into the cotton crop. Unlike corn—world's leading example of hybrid advantage among economic plants—cotton and most other crops have complete flowers. Corn has its male and female flowers widely separated and the pollen-bearing tassels are handy for removal. As a result, hybrid seed can be produced economically and in quantity.

According to USDA geneticists, there is evidence of significant increases in vigor, yield, and other characters in cotton as a result of various kinds of crosses in commercial varieties of four species. Those scientists are optimistic that some day hybrid vigor will give to the cotton growers somewhat the same sort of help it is now giving to the corn farmer. They say that large scale commercial utilization of natural crossing to produce hybrid cottonseed is not to be expected in the immediate future. However, some male-sterile plants have been found, opening the possibility for field crossing on a natural basis as worked out recently with onions.

When hybrid vigor can be captured it builds up yields at a lower cost than almost any other factor, so both plant breeders and planters are determined to clear away difficulties and have this now familiar magic in the cotton fields.

Cuban Peanut Production Decreases Sharply

According to USDA, Cuba's 1950-51 peanut production is forecast at approximately 4,250 to 4,500 short tons of unshelled nuts compared with 8,700 tons in 1949. This is the smallest crop since 1937 and is only about 15 percent of the 29,000-ton record output produced in 1946.

The marked decline in production resulted mainly from decreased plantings. Local crushers, in general, distributed much less seed this year than last because the greater availability of low-priced imported fats and oils has made it difficult for domestic peanut oil to compete advantageously on the local market. Of the total 1950-51 output, roughly 3,000 tons will be available for processing from which about 750 tons of oil likely will be produced.

The demand for peanut oil is comparatively weak at present, mainly because of the strong competition offered by low-priced imported fats and oils. Local peanut and peanut oil interests consider soybean oil from the U.S. the greatest single competitor of locally produced peanut oil, although even low-priced lard has had some adverse effect upon the demand for peanut oil.

As a means of protecting the local industry a decree has been drafted which would prohibit the local marketing of mixed, flavored, or colored edible oils. Inasmuch as edible oil imports from the U.S. (largely soybean oil) are frequently flavored locally, the promulgation of such a decree could possibly have certain adverse effects upon such imports. Even if such a decree were enacted, local peanut oil producers would still have to compete with imported olive oil.

Dominican Fats and Oils Situation Is Improved

USDA reports that the fats and oils situation in the Dominican Republic during 1950 has been characterized by a satisfactory supply and stable prices of edible fats during the first half of the year, consumer hoarding and sharply rising prices during the summer, and return to a lower price level in late summer and early fall. The principal factors in restoring the equilibrium of the market have been the harvesting of a good peanut crop which has permitted the domestic peanut oil mill to operate at or near capacity, imports of lard, and government price-fixing measures.

The peanut oil mill, the only one of its type in the republic, is expected to produce a record-breaking volume of 3,180 short tons of oil this year from last season's record peanut crop of 23,500 tons. In 1949, 2,657 tons of oil were produced. The 1950 peanut crop is unofficially estimated at 20,000 tons or 15 percent less than last year's.

Officials of the peanut oil mill expect to increase production appreciably during 1951. The mill now has four screw-type presses and four additional ones are expected to be installed in the near future. With increased production of possibly 100 percent, peanut oil prices should be lowered.

Small quantities of sesame are grown in the republic with approximately half exported to Puerto Rico and the balance consumed domestically in the preparation of food and candies.

The 1950 coconut harvest probably will be slightly smaller than in 1949. January-September production is reported at 10.2 million nuts compared with 11.7 million in the same period of 1949 and 18 million during the year 1949.

Stewart & Stevenson Will Handle Petter Diesel

Stewart & Stevenson Services was host this week in Houston to a traveling industrial exhibit of one of Great Britian's leading manufacturers, British Oilfield Engines, Inc., manufacturers of Petter diesel engines.

The Petter diesel engine, distributed in Texas by Stewart & Stevenson Services, was the featured product in the special industrial exhibit prepared in England and shipped complete to the U.S. The exhibit has shown in many of the outstanding industrial shows held recently.

The addition of the Petter line of small diesel engines by Stewart & Stevenson Services is intended to fill Texas power needs below the horsepower range of the General Motors diesels for which Stewart & Stevenson Services are the nation's largest distributors.

Petter diesel engines handled by Stewart & Stevenson Services range from 5 to 36 horsepower. These engines are designed for heavy duty continuous service. They are especially adaptable to the needs of the oilfields, pumping service, light plants and generator sets for marine and auxiliary purposes. Complete parts and service are available throughout Texas through the network of Stewart & Stevenson Services branches and service points.

• About the only thing sold unwrapped these days is a banana.

Cotton Textile Exports Are Down 42.8% from 1949

Exports of American cotton textiles in the first nine months of the current year were 42.8 percent below the volume of shipments reported for the same period last year, according to a survey just completed by the Textile Export Association of the U.S.

Cotton textile shipments in the January-September period of this year, the report states, amounted to 406,962,461 square yards as compared with 711,092,656 square yards in the corresponding period of 1949.

Most pronounced drop was in shipments to Europe, which fell 82.18 percent below the volume in the previous year. African takings were down 76.59 percent, Oceania 62.14 percent and Asia 59.84 percent. Shipments to the North American continent were maintained, showing a decline of only 2.4 percent. The decline in exports to South America was 16.02 percent.

The association attributes the sharp contraction in shipments to foreign markets to increased competition from Asiatic suppliers, especially India and Japan, the rehabilitation of European textile industries; and the growth of home industries in many countries which formerly imported the bulk of the textiles they needed. Overshadowing all these factors, the association emphasizes, are the currency restrictions which effectively bar American goods from many foreign markets. As an example, the association pointed to the sterling area which imported only 14,029,849 square yards of American cotton goods in the first nine months of this year as compared with 84,068,889 square yards in the same period last year.

The survey pointed out that the threat of a worldwide cotton shortage has failed to stimulate demand for American textiles and that competition for textile orders in world markets is as keen as it ever was.

New Publications:

EXPERIMENT STATION RELEASES VERTICILLIUM BULLETINS

Two publications on Verticillum wilt of cotton in New Mexico were recently released by the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station. In one, Bulletin 356, "Effects of Certain Cultural Practices on Verticillium Wilt of Cotton in New Mexico," P. J. Leyendecker, Jr., associate plant pathologist with the station, reports his findings from four years of research on Verticillium.

The 28-page bulletin is fully illustrated to show how the fungus attacks cotton plants at all stages of their development, and how it lowers the yield and quality of cotton lint. Charts and tables in the bulletin show results from various tests with cultural practices in Verticillium infected fields, and indicate that the severity of the fungus can be lessened with certain of the practices.

In Press Bulletin 1044, "Spread of Verticillium Wilt to Disease-Free Soils by Infected Cotton Stalks," Leyendecker and Lester Blank, senior plant pathologist with USDA, present their results from a one-year experiment with dead diseased cotton stalks. They found that pieces of the stalks can definitely spread the disease from one part of a field to another, or from one field to another.

Copies of these publications may be obtained from the Experiment Station, State College, N. M.

Renovation Ups Pasture Yields 35 Percent

Renovation of old permanent dairy pastures at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., in 1945 resulted in an average yearly increase of 35 percent in feed nutrients during the next five years, according to USDA.

The renovated pastures not only provided more grazing than the unrenovated pastures, but they furnished more grazing earlier in the spring and later in the fall. Furthermore, from July 15 on, when permanent pastures are often short, the renovated pastures outyielded the unrenovated pastures by an average of 45 percent each year for the five years.

The average yield in pounds per acre of total digestible nutrients from renovated pastures was: First year, 2,016 pounds; second, 4,155; third, 3,967; fourth, 4,142; fifth, 3,797. The five-year average per acre yield for the renovated pastures was 3,617 pounds of total digestible nutrients as compared with 2,687 pounds for the unrenovated pastures—or an increase of 930 pounds of total digestible nutrients per year. This increase, which amounted to 35 percent, is equivalent to 1,860 pounds of good hay, and is about equal to total production of feed nutrients from many pastures of low soil fertility.

Classified Advertising

RATES: Nine cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement $2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

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FOR SALE—One 85 inch 5 high set French cookers, one 72 inch 4 high French set cookers, one French former, French 4 plunger hydraulic pump, set 12 ton Buckeye accumilators, French cake trimmer, McNulty cake stripper Bauer No. 8 cake breaker, Bauer No. 199 36" seed cleaner, Bauer No. 153 36 inch separator, 10-15 box steel cylinder hydraulic presses, 2 # R. B. Anderson Expellers, with new barrel staves, force feed, new worms, heavy thrust bearings, each with 25 h.p. motors (3 ph 60 cycle 220 volt). One 36 inch Sprout Waldron Attrition Mill, 4 No. 1-Anderson Expellers with tempering apparatus and elevators, one iron frame 141 saw Continental Linter with permanent magnet ball bearing brush and saws, feeder and condenser. Glad to have you inspect.—Phone or write, J. E. Lipscomb, Box 716, Greenville, S. C.

WE WELCOME this opportunity to lay aside the cares of business—the buying and selling of machinery—long enough to convey our sincere wishes that yours will be a HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON. Cordially yours, V. A. Lessor & Co.—Oil Mill Machinery—Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One French former in good condition, $800.00—Cuero Oil Mill, Cuero, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—1 4-80 Lummus gin, with latest type Super Jet lint cleaners, complete with all over head machinery, 14 ft. burr machine, and tower dryer, seed scales, and 50 ft. truck scales, diesel power unit. Gin can be moved or operated at present location.—Write Box "L" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Several of the best gins in South Texas and Rio Grande Valley. Gins that should gin their capacity in 1951. One new 4-90 Murray, one new 5-90 Murray, one 5-80 Murray built in 1945, one 5-80 Hardwick-Etter about 10 years old, one new 5-80 Gullett. These are all good buys, well located and should net their cost in two years operation. Gins will be harder to buy next year. Now is the time to act if interested.—See, call or wire M. M. Phillips, phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four all steel Lummus 80 saw gin stands with cleaner feeders and six drum overhead cleaner all about ten years old, but look like new. —Grenada Oil Mill, Box 1125, Grenada, Miss.

FOR SALE—4-stand gin outfit, or any part of it, with or without 100 h.p. Diesel engine. North Texas location. Machinery includes gins, right hand lint flue, Continental Model "40" steel condenser F.E.C. Mitchell Extractors, 14-foot steel Bur extractor with steel after-cleaner. Hardwicke-Etter flat screen steel separator, 16-foot 9-inch screw elevator, good sound wood press with steel bound doors, hinged in metal, with steel top and bottom sills, late type ram and casing and vertical belted hydraulic pump, fans, ball bearing line-shaft, clutches, transmission and conveying equipment air-pipe, etc. Reasonable price, complete, or any part.—R. B. Strickland & Company, 13-A Hackberry Street, Box 703, Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Munger brush gins, powered by Skinner steam engine. Located five miles east of Terrell, Texas, on Highway 80. Will sell entire plant, or any part.—Address or call Hal O. Yoakum. 3433 Southwestern Blvd., Dallas Texas—Phone EMerson 1801.

FOR SALE—Modern Murray 5-80 gin plant, with electric motor power, ample cleaning, extracting equipment. Gin house, cotton house, hull disposal facilities, seed house and office building with new 34' truck scale, 300 square foot lot on railroad siding. Located in South Plains town. West Texas. Town ginned 22,000 bales 1949; approximately 11,000 bales, 1950. For immediate sale. Unlimited ginning expected 1951.—Write Box LGC, c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental dropper, Lummus thermo-dryer gas burner. 25 h.p. boiler smoke stack-gas burner all steel in good shape. Reasonable—W. L. Stefka, Waco, Texas, R. 2.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE MODERN COTTON GIN OUTFIT, consisting of four 80 saw Murray gin stands, one 4-80 saw steel condenser, four 60" Mitchell super units, one 24 shelf tower dryer with 5 and 7 cylinder cleaners, one 14 foot lur machine, two butane heaters, necessary motors and other related equipment. All new in 1948, except press and tramper which were new in 1940. This is a splendidly installed outfit in modern mill type constructed building with Underwriters approved Sprinkler System. We will sell for complete removal machinery or will sell machinery and building for operation at present location with lease on land occupied and with rights for sprinkler and water protection. We will be glad for you to inspect this gin outfit or write us for further information.—Cleveland Mill & Power Company, Lawndale, North Carolina.

FOR SALE—1 Continental all steel 4-80 gin with Mitchel cleaners and dryer, complete with power unit, 35 ft. Fairbanks Morse scales.—Write Box "L" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Steam-jacketed conveyor for seed sterilization—price reasonable. Give condition and dimensions.—Address, Cotton Gin, P. O. Box 38, Pattison, Texas.

Personnel Ads

GIN SUPERINTENDENT AVAILABLE—Experienced cotton gin superintendent would like permanent connection with some large concern. Prefer Calif., or Arizona but will go anywhere. 27 years experience on all makes of gins, construction of frame buildings and re-conditioning of all gin equipment. References: good character.—Write A. V. Saucier, 4101 Webster Street, Monroe, La.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings. —Marvin R Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-5615.

FOR SALE—100 h.p. Tips with clutch, stub shaft. Forty inch pulley and 42' 16" x 8 ply Drive Belt. Also 70 h.p. D-471 LeRoi. Both engines now in operation. Available for removal Jan. 1, 1951.—Goad Gin, Route 4, Rosebud, Texas.

FOR SALE—A steam sterilizer and conveyor complete. In excellent condition. Used one season. Will sell reasonable. For further information contact Northern Star Seed Farms, O'Brien, Texas.

FOR SALE—Caterpillar D-13000—Diesel Engine —complete with clutch, outboard bearing. Pulling five eighty gin. Too small now. Good condition, can be demonstrated.—Lane City Gin Co., Lane City, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four cylinder TIPS diesel engine 165 h.p. Now in operation, good running condition. Will sell cheap.—Granger Gin Co., Phone 25, Granger, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two International Diesel Engines: One U.D. 16—4 cylinder 60 h.p. with clutch and extended shaft. One U.D. 18—6 cylinder 100 h.p. with clutch, extended shaft to outboard bearing. Both perfectly cared for. Attractively priced.—Inquire Box 231—Beacon, N. Y.

FOR SALE DIESEL ENGINE—Fairbanks Morse 3 cylinder, model 32 E-12, 180 h.p. Engine, serial No. 811291. Direct connected to Westinghouse 147.5 KVA, 118 KW, 3/60/240 volt generator with 5 KW exciter, air compressor and two 20" x60" air tanks, one 200 gallon oil tank and exhaust silencer. This engine while not operating regularly may be inspected and observed in operation. Ideal unit for operating a cotton gin. Price $6,500.00 on engine room floor.—Cleveland Mill & Power Company, Lawndale, North Carolina.

• Automobiles outnumbered horses on American farms this year for the first time in history. USDA estimates farmers own 5,800,000 automobiles and only 5,310,000 horses. In 1949, the figures were practically reversed.

• Farmers' annual loss from fire would build about 50,000 out-buildings at $2,000 each, and these structures, if stood end to end, would form an unbroken wall 500 miles in length. The replacement of farm buildings destroyed by fire alone requires the cutting of 5,000 acres of U.S. forests each year.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• January 9-10, 1951—Louisiana Insect Control Conference, Bentley Hotel, Alexandria. For information, write Rudolph G. Strong, Assistant Extension Entomologist, Louisiana Extension Service, Baton Rouge.

• January 11-12—Fifth Annual Beltwide Cotton Defoliation Conference. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. Sponsored by National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

• January 22-23-24, 1951—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• January 30-31 — Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Bennettsville, S. C. Louis G. McGill, Bennettsville, executive secretary.

• February 1-2, 1951—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention, Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, secretary.

• February 19-20—National Agricultural Aviation Conference, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. Charlye Rose, Roseland, Ark., program chairman.

• April 2-3-4, 1951—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery and Supply Association, P. O. Box 444 (3116 Commerce St.), Dallas 1, Texas.

• April 9-10, 1951—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• May 14-15-16, 1951—Fifty-fifth Annual Convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5, 1951—Joint convention North Carolina-South Carolina crushers' associations. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh, secretary of North Carolina Association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, secretary of South Carolina Association.

• June 4-5, 1951—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, secretary.

• June 14-15, 1951—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 18-19, 1951—Joint convention Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla. T. R. Cain, Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta 3, secretary of Georgia association.

Texas Cotton Production Committee to Meet

A meeting of the Texas Cotton Production Committee, a sub-committee of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, will be held at 9:30 a.m. Dec. 14 in the Texas Room of the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Burris C. Jackson, general chairman of the state-wide group, has announced.

All members of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas have been invited to attend the sub-committee meeting, Jackson said. A review of the production group's work on problems of cotton production in Texas will be given and plans will be made for its program in 1951.

J. D. Prewit, associate director, Texas Extension Service, is chairman of the production committee.

Ginner and Family Are Killed in Fire

William R. Dyess, 27, ginner, planter and business man at Osceola, Ark., was burned to death with his wife, their two sons and another child when a fire raced through their home Dec. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Dyess and their sons, William D. Dyess, Jr., 7, and Richard Dyess, 3, were living on the second floor of a duplex in Osceola while their country home was being remodeled. Reports said that a minor explosion was heard just before the fire raced through their quarters. The third child, Don Blodgett, Jr., 7, of Osceola, was a guest in the Dyess home that night.

Funeral services for the five victims were held at Osceola Dec. 4.

Extension Services Join in Making "Land" Movie

The motion picture "Land and Life," which is being made by the Agricultural Extension Services of eight Southern states and the Tennessee Valley Authority, is nearing completion, it has been announced by L. A. Olson, contact officer of TVA and the Mississippi Extension Service.

The regional motion picture on land use is designed to show how the application of knowledge to the different soils of the Southeast can bring them to a new productivity and an intensified vitality.

Olson said that the picture will show how this procedure is the basis of the region's new rural outlook, its new industrial potentialities, the growth of the cities and the quality of nutrition for both city and rural folk.

The picture is aimed at pointing the way in which both rural and urban groups can participate and join in speeding up the changes which are essential to their future welfare.

Included in the picture are scenes of the basic pattern of the new agriculture as its success is shown to rest on adaptation of modern science and techniques to each soil situation. It will show ways in which various groups in eight Southeastern states are working together to set this pattern in their region for a richer and more permanent foundation for their entire economy.

The picture will be in color and when it is completed the state Extension Services will have the necessary prints for widespread showings. States participating in making the picture are Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky and South Carolina.

Indonesian Copra Exports Highest Since June 1949

Copra exports of 32,542 long tons from Indonesia during October exceeded all previous monthly shipments since June 1949, when 34,247 tons were exported. The unusually high total for October was nearly 20 percent above the average monthly shipments of 19,250 tons for the first nine months of this year.

Copra production in October totaled 28,879 tons, of which 23,178 tons were produced in East Indonesia and 5,701 in West Borneo. Deliveries to domestic oil mills were reported at 8,046 tons.

Accumulated exports of copra for the period January-October of 205,482 tons are higher than formerly had been forecast for the year 1950. Exports during November are expected to be about 22,500 tons.

Farmers' Cash Receipts Are Down From 1949

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings in November are estimated at 3.1 billion dollars, 14 percent less than in October but eight percent more than a year ago. The expected decline from October is a reflection of seasonably smaller marketings, as prices will probably average about the same. Higher prices, however, will account for any increase in cash receipts over last year.

Crop receipts in November are estimated at 1.5 billion dollars, 10 percent below the seasonal peak in October and probably close to those of a year earlier. Crop marketings as a whole will be down seasonally and somewhat below those of last year. Prices, however, are expected to average about the same as in October and from 10 to 15 percent above last November's prices. Receipts from wheat, soybeans, tobacco, grapes, truck crops and apples will be considerably lower because of seasonal declines in marketings, but these declines will be partly offset by larger sales of cotton, sugar beets, corn and tree nuts.

Farmers will receive about 25.2 billion dollars from marketings through November of this year, or two percent less than in the corresponding period in 1949. The total volume of marketings is five percent smaller than last year, but prices may average slightly higher.

Crop receipts in the first 11 months will be about 10.7 billion dollars, or seven percent less than in 1949. Crop marketings are down, but prices are averaging a little higher than last year. Smaller sales of wheat and cotton account for most of the decline in cash receipts.

Mechanical Pickers Cut Costs in California

Use of mechanical cotton pickers is bringing sharp reductions in harvesting costs for many farmers in the San Joaquin Valley in California, according to preliminary results of a mechanization study released last week by the California Agricultural Experiment Station at Berkeley.

Harvesting costs last year for an average of 63 representative growers in the Valley using mechanical pickers was $26.17 per bale including allowances for field waste and grade loss. Cost to pick by hand would have been $45 per bale. Thus, the average savings in favor of machine picking on these farms was $18.83 per bale.

Varying conditions—such as yield per acre, acreage to be harvested, success with defoliation and maximum use of machines—made machine picking more costly in some areas than in others, and the saving over hand-picking, accordingly, was less.

J. N. Smothers, Tennessee Ginner, Dies Nov. 30

J. N. Smothers, 78, president of the Farmers Gin Company at Bells, Tenn., from 1938 until 1950, died Nov. 30 at his home after an illness of two weeks. Funeral services were held Dec. 1.

Survivors include his wife and two daughters, Faye Smothers of Belle and Mrs. Clarence Reeves of Gadsden.

Report from Europe

COMMUNISTS EXPLOIT HUNGER TO WIN FOLLOWERS IN ITALY

By JAY RICHTER
Washington Bureau, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

ROME, ITALY.

COTTON, and mostly American cotton, is the No. 1 raw material factor in Italy's most urgent problem—employment. Unemployment—chronic, insistent, and ever-threatening—is the constant curse of this nation. The business of finding work is in itself a major business here. Continuing fear of unemployment erodes the family lives of half the working men of Italy.

Italy produces none of its own cotton, but cotton textile manufacturing is the nation's greatest employer of men. Prospect of reduced shipments of U.S. cotton to Italy in the current year is a body blow.

Not that more cotton could completely solve the problem. Italian under-employment results from over-population, and social-political complications too numerous to mention. But any policy that threatens greater unemployment than already exists sends cold tremors up and down the length of this boot-shaped peninsula.

Italy has been importing about 900,000 bales of cotton annually in recent years. From 50 to 70 percent of that amount has been coming from the U.S. Since the Marshall Plan began, practically all of it has been ECA-financed.

Thus far this season, Italy has received about 412,000 bales from America. Chances are the total won't rise much above that. The final figure may be about two-thirds the "normal" imports from the U.S. in recent years.

Unless Italy can make up the difference from other sources, many more men than usual could be out of work soon. The dangers go far beyond the suffering of individuals immediately concerned.

ANTONIO LOPEZ of San Giovanni, deep in southern Italy, is a peasant and a communist like most of his neighbors. His reason for following the party of Stalin is simple, and he puts it in the poetic prose characteristic of the area: "I call him father," he says, "who gives me bread."

THE COMMUNIST hammer and sickle, shown here on the side of a dwelling in a southern Italian village, is a common sight in Italy where the Reds won 30 percent of the popular vote in the last general election.

The communists are at work every minute in Italy. In the last general election, they polled about 30 percent of the popular vote. This correspondent saw them at work, first hand, in areas where they predominate.

There's nothing subtle about the Reds' approach.

They were propagandizing the Italians with sound trucks, posters, conducting huge festivals, promoting bicycle races, and activities of every description—all aimed at more votes for Stalin's Italian stooges, led by Palmiro Togliatti.

Marshall Plan counter-campaigns and economic aid have put a crimp in the communist style, but much of this good work could be undermined by more unemployment. Fears of jobless men are the stuff the Reds feed on.

(Continued on next page)

■ **IN ITALY, uner[redacted] and hunger feeds the fierce fires of Communism. Imports of American cotton have kept many of Italy's workers employed in that country's textile mills, but more lint is needed than the country is able to obtain.**

Communists Exploit Hunger in Italy

(Continued from preceding page)

MORE and more, drastic land reforms in impoverished areas of the world are being recognized as major weapons with which to fight the spread of communism.

Delay in land reforms, it is now recognized, was one of the big reasons for the uncooperative attitude of the South Koreans toward U.S. forces in early stages of the war.

Officials of the Marshall Plan and Point 4 program for development of backward areas are pushing harder than before for land reform. This is especially true in "soft" areas where the Reds are strong.

This correspondent recently had a look at a few of the results that can be achieved through efforts to improve agriculture and the living standards of a poverty-ridden peasantry.

In the incredibly poor region of Calabria on the instep of the Italian boot, I asked a peasant why the area was two-thirds communist as reflected in most voting figures.

"We call him father," he replied, "who gives us bread."

It is a phrase you hear often in Italy's deep south, where few if any products are marketed. The area is Italy's forgotten land, where a farmer can only partially fill the stomachs of his family even when weather and growing conditions are favorable.

Another peasant responded after I asked him what he and his family had to eat:

"We have for breakfast bread and tomatoes; for the dinner, bread and tomatoes and some oil, perhaps; and for supper we have bread and tomatoes with pasta soup—maybe."

This family of six persons was living in a single small room without light or water, and a dirt floor. There was a single bed, and a small fire burning in one corner, the smoke escaping through a hole in the ceiling.

A big reason for poverty and hunger in south Italy is the feudal system of land holding. Some land barons, called "barones" by the natives, haven't seen their vast acreages for 20 years. They live in Rome, Naples, or perhaps in Paris.

Their political power can be great. In Mussolini's day, one baron caused an Italian state railway to be built around his vast acreage instead of across it—at considerable cost to taxpayers. He still employs his land almost solely as a game preserve on which he hunts boar once each year with his continental cronies.

Much of the land owned by the barons may lie uncultivated while peasant villagers living nearby go hungry. Operating through agents, the barons rent some land in small parcels to the peasants who are unable to pay in money, but pay in grain.

The communists have made inroads by organizing the peasants into "rental associations," and bargaining with the barons' agents for lower rent. Since lower rent means more bread for his underfed family, a peasant doesn't examine too closely into the politics of his benefactors.

For years, Italian governments have largely neglected the south. Only awhile back, the present DeGasperi government, following the death and injury of several peasants who had occupied idle land, and after constant prodding by U.S. Marshall Planners, took some concrete action.

A limited amount of land in the Calabria region was finally expropriated from reluctant barons for sale to the peasants. The task was under way while this reporter was in the area.

In my opinion, those peasants who are to acquire land, and thus be given a reasonable chance to exert individual initiative, will turn against the communists. Even a communist mayor, Tommaso Basile, of San Giovanni, Calabrian village of 17,000 people, admitted somewhat cautiously:

"If land reform improves the lot of the people, there may be fewer communists; if not, there may be more."

Mayor Basile himself is likely to jump off the Red bandwagon if there is general land reform. He knows that in an area as poor as Calabria, people vote as their stomachs dictate.

In the tiny town of Altilia, where names of prospective peasant land holders were posted, and terms of sale explained, there are about 75 votes. All were communist at the last election.

But when communist leaders came to the village, crying out that the land reform was a capitalistic hoax, they were figuratively tossed out on their ear.

That is what land reform can mean.

More Money — Less Effort

Pastures Said to Be Easiest Crop

■ Mississippi Extension worker advises Delta farmers to treat pastures as they do row crops.

More money has been made by Southern farmers with less effort from pastures than from any other form of agriculture with the same amount of work, believes W. R. Thompson, Mississippi Extension Service pasture man.

"Pastures are the easiest and least expensive of all crops to establish and maintain, both from a labor and fertilizer viewpoint," he said.

When putting in pastures, farmers should test their soil for fertilizer and lime needed, he advised, and fertilize pastures just as regularly as they do row crops.

Farmers are putting four different types of areas into pastures, each with a different cost of establishing the grass, Thompson said. Putting wooded areas to pastures is being done on many farms. The biggest cost in this is clearing the land and getting it ready to fertilize and seed, he stated, with the actual preparation, fertilization and seeding of the land less expensive items.

In renewing old pasture areas the land needs only preparation, mineralization and seeding. If crop land is to be put to pastures the only expense would be fertilization, preparation and seeding, he declared.

Many farmers are reclaiming gullied eroded land, Thompson pointed out. The greatest expense involved in this is filling the gullies and getting the land in shape for seeding and fertilizing.

"Putting eroded, scrubby wooded or gullied areas into production is like curing a man of TB, cancer, heart trouble and high blood pressure at the same time," Thompson declared. "It takes both time and money to get a man well; this is also true with pastures. They have to be operated on, given good food and care and a little time, too."

Pastures, once established, are the least expensive of any crop to keep in good condition. "An annual application of fertilizer and one to three mowings a year will keep most pasture crops in good shape if not over grazed," he said.

Pastures get out of balance because the plant food gets out of balance, Thompson believes. "Thousands of acres of good perennial plants in combination will stay good on and on if the plant food is kept in balance and at a level the plants must have to do their best," the pasture man said.

It is Thompson's opinion that as long as the fertility level is at the right place and the balance of plant food is right, the pasture will be good and profitable, if well managed.

As grassland farming is growing in importance to the Delta farmer, it will pay to study fencing of crop land for best use along with grazing land, he stated.

Advising farmers to build permanent fences between the different soil types on the farm so as to have each type of crop land fenced to itself, the pasture man said that livestock will help pay the cost of fencing by grazing out the land from which crops have been harvested.

Good fencing will make money in the Delta if farmers will set the fencing cost up on a 10-year basis with depreciation allowed, he believes. "However, a poor fence will not substitute for a good one. The good fence is the only sound investment because it will last long enough to pay itself out and make a profit," he emphasized.

"The cotton farmer can use the grassland program to a good advantage in balancing the Delta farm so that every acre and soil area will be paying its way," he said, advising farmers to "make your cotton first, then add grazing, seed, grain, hay or silage as another set of crops."

Dr. Bennett to Direct Point-Four Program

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, has been appointed to direct the Point-Four program of developing backward areas of the world. The position, which is Dr. Bennett's fourth international assignment within the last five years, carries the rank of assistant secretary of state.

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This is our 51st year of publication

World Flaxseed Outlook

Outturn Expected To Equal 1949

A preliminary forecast places 1950 world flaxseed production at 140 million bushels, or approximately the same as the latest revised figure for last year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

Losses in North America, Europe, Asia and Africa were offset by the large increase in South America and minor increases elsewhere.

• **Canada**—Canada's September flaxseed estimate of 4.9 million bushels from 547,000 acres is below an earlier forecast but more than double the 1949 harvest. If the new crop reaches expectations it will about equal the quantity crushed in recent years. The flaxseed carry-over was 4.5 million bushels against 10.7 million on Aug. 1, 1949. However, this season's carry-over was sold before the 1950-51 flaxseed began moving to market.

According to a report of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, quality of the 1949 flaxseed crop was high with approximately 90 percent of the 1,200 inspected carloads (two million bushels) classified as No 1 C.W. and five percent as No. 2 C.W.

• **Mexico**—Mexico's 1950 flaxseed production is tentatively placed at 1.6 million bushels, a drop of 20 percent from last year's record of almost two million. According to trade sources, more than one million bushels of flaxseed from the new crop had been exported by the end of August and another 235,000 had been sold for export.

• **United States**—The United States is harvesting the smallest flaxseed crop since 1946. September estimate is 34.1 million bushels from 3.7 million acres compared with 43.7 million bushels and 4.9 million acres in 1949. Flaxseed carry-over on July 1, 1950, totaled 16.8 million bushels, 13 percent less than on the same date last year. Linseed oil stocks were 578.5 million pounds against 381.4 million on July 1, 1949.

The 1950-crop flaxseed support price is $2.82 per bushel for No. 1 seed, Minneapolis basis. The comparable price for 1949 seed was $3.99 per bushel.

With large stocks and lower relative prices, the use of linseed oil in 1950 is expected to show a considerable increase over 1949, when, of the 453,040 tons of oils and fats utilized in this industry, linseed oil accounted for only 48 percent compared with 55 percent in 1948 and the prewar average of 68 percent.

• **Europe** — Information available indicates that European flaxseed production is about 10 percent below 1949. Sweden's 1950 crop is estimated at 1.5 million bushels against last year's record of more than two million. This country is apparently Europe's largest producer, with the possible exceptions of Poland and the Soviet Union.

Farmers in the United Kingdom planted only 38,000 acres to flaxseed compared with 58,000 in 1949 and 86,000 in the preceding year. Production is estimated at 600,000 bushels, down 35 percent from last year and 57 percent less than the 1948 record crop of 1,400,000 bushels.

• **Turkey** — Turkey's flaxseed acreage dropped from 211,000 acres in 1949 to 124,000 in 1950, but production of 1.4 million bushels was down only four percent.

• **India and Pakistan**—India's 1950 harvest of 17 million bushels is about four percent below last year because of unfavorable weather throughout the harvest.

Pakistan's flaxseed crop of 520,000 bushels was about average despite an eight percent increase in acreage, principally in East Bengal where oilseed prices were high and favorable weather prevailed at planting time.

• **Argentina** — Argentina's 1950-51 flaxseed acreage is estimated at about 3.7 million acres compared with 2.7 million last season. Assuming normal yields and average abandonments, the coming harvest should approximate 35.5 million bushels, an increase of about 10 million bushels from 1949. In the important producing areas seedings are taking place under favorable conditions and with a sufficient supply of subsoil moisture. Germination is good, but colder weather will be necessary to strengthen young plants and to prevent weed growth.

Oilseed dealers estimated that stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil held by IAPI on June 30 were about 12 million bushels and 300,000 tons, respectively.

• **Brazil** — Brazilian flaxseed production for 1950 has not been officially reported, but it is expected to be smaller than the record crop of 1.6 million bushels in 1949.

• **Chile** — According to a preliminary

forecast, Chilean farmers planted about 25,000 acres to flaxseed for harvest in December. This figure is about double the 1949 acreage and concurs with government officials' desire to increase flaxseed output. Based on yields during the last five years, production should exceed 300,000 bushels. In 1949 only 150,000 bushels were produced.

• **Uruguay**—Indications are that plantings for Uruguay's 1950-51 flaxseed crop were about 400,000 acres. If growing conditions are favorable, production should be at least 3,000,000 bushels. In late August exportable stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil were estimated at 590,000 bushels and 6,600 tons, respectively. Most crushing mills were inactive and there was no indication as to when they would resume operations because of the lack of export sales of linseed oil.

• **Africa**—African flaxseed production, estimated at 1.5 million bushels, is down 66 percent from 1949. The drastic reduction in the French colonies came chiefly as a result of reductions in or removal of price support.

Algeria planted 38,000 acres in 1950 against 222,000 last year. It seems unlikely that flaxseed production on a commercial basis will be continued since the government has announced that there will be no price guarantees in the immediate future.

In 1950 Egypt produced 59,000 bushels from 5,000 acres compared with 409,000 bushels and 21,000 acres last season. The sharp curtailment was due to heavy stocks of linseed oil from previous crops.

French Morocco's 1949-50 flaxseed plantings were cut almost 70 percent from the preceding season. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in the official support price. Per acre yields were also reduced by drought. The harvest is officially estimated at 551,000 bushels against 2,382,000 in 1948-49.

• **Australia**—Australia's 1950 flaxseed acreage is officially reported at 58,000 acres. On the basis of yields in the past three years, production should be 450,000 to 500,000 bushels.

Flaxseed acreage has increased annually in postwar years. In 1949 more than 31,000 acres were planted but exceptionally low yields in Queensland, where the largest area was planted, greatly reduced the total outturn for the country. Commercial flaxseed as a by-product from fiber flax was of minor importance in Australia until the current year. It is estimated that about 160,000 bushels from the 1949-50 fiber crop are being crushed.

USDA Declares Fresno Is A "Disaster Area"

Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan has declared the Fresno (California) congressional district a disaster area because of floods during the latter half of November.

Congressman Cecil F. White of that district said Farmers Home Administration loans will be available to farmers who suffered loss and damage in the floods.

U. S. Gets Profit on Fund To Aid Cotton Exports

Use of the $100,000,000 revolving fund set up under the Eastland Bill to finance the exportation of cotton to Japan has brought the U.S. government a profit of $3,203,198, the Army has reported to Senator Eastland (D., Miss.), sponsor of the bill.

The fund, according to the Army report, has been used to finance the purchase of 365,000 bales of American cotton and has repaid the revolving fund ahead of time. Repayments made by the Japanese represent the liquidation of indebtedness due, including interest to the U.S. Treasury and an amount sufficient to pay all operating costs.

Simplicity of operation was declared in the report to have been a major contributing factor to its successful operation. A total of 992,189 bales of cotton were imported by Japan during the 12 months ending June, 1950, the report continued, nearly 23 percent more than in the preceding year. Thirty-three percent of these imports were financed through the fund. After domestic cotton requirements were met, cotton goods exported from Japan in the 12 months totaled $198,500,000, 11 percent over similar exports in the previous year and nearly 35 percent of the dollar value of all Japanese exports during that period.

• In American cities, from 14 to 58 percent more milk is being consumed now than in 1940.

Montgomery, Ala., Is Site For New Pennsalt Plant

A new plant for the blending, formulating and production of agricultural chemicals is being installed by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. at Montgomery, Ala.

From this new plant, Pennsalt will make available to growers in the Southeast a complete line of agricultural chemicals for use on cotton, peanuts, soybeans, potatoes and other crops and on livestock.

Many of the products, the company reported, will be new additions to Pennsalt's line and several will be produced by a unique method, perfected at the company's Whitemarsh Research Laboratories, that assures an unusually high degree of quality control.

Production equipment of the latest design is being installed in the plant and will include the most modern available equipment for dust and fume control. The plant is expected to be ready for production on or about Dec. 1.

J. Drake Watson, formerly technical sales representative for the Southeast in the agricultural chemicals department, has been named district manager for the area and will make his headquarters at the Montgomery plant.

Richard O. White, formerly superintendent at Pennsalt's Cornwells Heights, Pa., plant, has been appointed superintendent for the new operation.

New Development:

GM ANNOUNCES DUAL-FUEL DIESEL ENGINE

The Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors has announced a new option on Series 71 diesel engines which enables them to burn natural gas in accordance with true diesel high-compression principles.

This option is available both on new engines leaving the factory and engines already in use. For the latter a factory-engineered kit is available for the changeover.

The changeover permits the engines to burn either natural gas with a pilot charge of diesel fuel or diesel fuel alone. There is no interference with the operation of the unit as a straight diesel fuel engine when required.

Change from dual-fuel to diesel fuel operation is accomplished instantly by moving a small lever on the gas governor assembly. When the lever is in the forward position the engine will operate either on straight diesel fuel or on gas (with a pilot charge of diesel fuel) depending on the availability and pressure of gas in the line.

Detroit Diesel has been developing the dual-fuel engine since 1948. Engineering on the new product was completed and pilot models tested by July 1949. Since that time, selected field applications have been made to test the dual-fuel engine in various industries under a variety of conditions.

The performance of these units on "sour gas" (natural gas with a high content of undesirable chemical elements) or "LP" gasses has not been fully established. To date the factory has recommended their operation only on natural gas.

According to Detroit Diesel, the advantages of the dual-fuel engine as developed in the field are added fuel economy in areas of abundant natural gas; instant changeover from dual-fuel to straight diesel operations; quick response to load (a characteristic of the GM two-cycle diesel) and lowered upkeep due to non-sludging properties of natural gas as a fuel.

A booklet describing the engine in detail is available from GM diesel distributors or upon request to the Detroit Diesel Engine Division, 13400 West Outer Drive, Detroit 28, Mich.

• At the start of the Rural Electrification Service in 1935, there were only about 750,000 farms in the U.S. that had electric service. As of June 30, 1950, only about 800,000 farms did not have electricity. Total number of farms in the nation is about six million.

Ton-Per-Acre Peanut Growers to Be Named

Georgia farmers who produced a ton or more of peanuts per acre in 1950 are to be honored at a luncheon in Tifton Jan. 11, and will be given certificates and keys making them charter members of the Georgia Ton-Per-Acre Peanut Club for this year, John Preston, state Extension Service agronomist, has announced.

Approximately 40 farmers are scheduled to receive the recognition, Preston stated, and their yields will be around three times the state average for the years 1939 to 1948. Average yield for those years was 687 pounds of nuts per acre. The average for this year, however, is higher. Georgia Crop Reporting Service officials say the indicated yield is 840 pounds per acre.

Preston called attention to the importance of demonstrating good practices for growing this crop because of the large acreage in peanuts in the state. Peanuts planted for picking and threshing this year totaled 670,000 acres.

The Ton-Per-Acre program is sponsored by members of the peanut industry in Georgia and conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service through county agents who have charge of the program in various counties.

Sponsors are the Blakely Peanut Company, Blakely; Columbian Peanut Company, Pelham; Farmers Gin and Warehouse Company, Blakely; Georgia Peanut Company, Moultrie; Pelham Oil and Fertilizer Company, Pelham; Southern Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta; Dawson Cotton Oil Company, Dawson; and Tom Huston Peanut Company, Columbus.

Iran's Oilseed Situation Shows Sizeable Increase

Iran's 1950 oilseed production is expected to be considerably higher than the output of the past two years, according to H. V. Geib and Jalil Mahmoudi, American Embassy, Teheran. Total outturn is estimated at about 114,000 short tons—11 percent more than in 1949 and 22 percent more than in 1948.

Cottonseed, which accounts for 53 percent of the total production, is estimated at 60,600 tons; poppy seed, 16,500; olives, 13,200; sesame, 10,500; castor beans, 8,300; flaxseed, 2,200; and other oilseeds, 2,700. The current cottonseed estimate represents an increase of about 30 percent over last year's yield. Estimates for other oilseed crops are about the same as in 1949. The increase in cottonseed production this year is due to more favorable weather conditions than prevailed last year and to an increase in cotton acreage brought about by a campaign for expanding cotton production, sponsored by the Seven Year Planning Organization and the Government Cotton Extension and Improvement Company.

Preliminary estimates place 1950 vegetable oil production at about 12,400 tons, an increase of 15 percent over 1949 and 22 percent over 1948. Cottonseed oil is estimated at 4,960 tons or 38 percent greater than a year ago. Production of other oils is expected to be about the same as last year's. Castor oil output is placed at 3,200 tons; sesame seed oil, 1,200; olive oil, 1,100; poppy seed oil, 1,100; linseed oil, 600; and others, 240.

Laugh IT OFF

Employer: "Who told you that you could neglect your office duties because I kissed you once in a while?"
Steno: "My lawyer."

• • •

Chasing a woman is fun. The trouble begins when you catch her.

• • •

Once upon a time there was a boy penguin and a girl penguin who met at the Equator. After a charming interlude the boy penguin went to the North Pole and the girl penguin went to the South Pole. Later on, a telegram arrived at the North Pole stating simply: "Come quick. I am with Byrd."

• • •

First Mechanic: "Know what the ceiling said to the four walls?"
Second Mechanic: "Nope."
First Mechanic: "Hold me up, boys, I'm plastered!"

• • •

"Is it possible for a man to make a fool of himself without knowing it?"
"Not if he has a wife."

• • •

Betty Sue: "Why didn't you shave before taking me to the dance?"
Jim: "I did."
Betty Sue: "When?"
Jim: "Just before I came over to wait for you."

• • •

Judge: "Did you have control of the car at the time of the accident?"
Man: "No, sir, my wife was with me."

• • •

Tourist: "Why do you call this village the City of Flowers?"
Native: "Because every summer it is full of blooming idiots."

• • •

They were showing snapshots . . .
Pfc.: "There's Aunt Minnie in this one. She's the fattest member of our family."
Pvt.: "Who's that standing behind her?"
Pfc.: "No one. That's still Aunt Minnie."

• • •

Son: "I want to be a bone specialist."
Father: "Well, you've got the head for it."

• • •

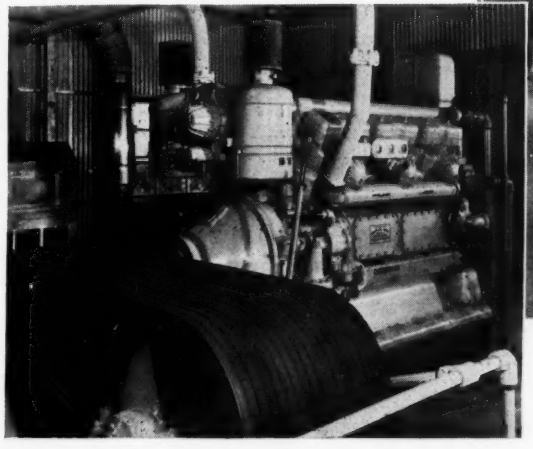
A man who boasts he runs things around the house is referring to the lawn mower, washing machine, and errands.

• • •

Passenger: "You'll bring me back safe, won't you?"
Pilot: "I have never left anyone up there yet."

A "horse" on Eli Whitney!

This "Cat" D397 Cotton Gin Engine is the tireless "heart" which keeps pumping power to the 5/80 Murray plant, keeping it going smoothly and without down time to cut the Estill Gin Company's ginning costs.



Estill Gin Company's 5/80 Murray cotton gin equipped with Mitchell Super Units, after-cleaner and Super Jems, burr machine, lint cleaners, and 7 fans. The plant is a left-hand direct-connected reversed set, and is housed in an all-steel Murray building.

WHEN Whitney invented the cotton gin, he never dreamt of equipment like this 5/80 Murray air blast gin. And it's for sure he didn't conceive of mechanical horsepower to drive it such as this smooth-lugging "Cat" D397 Cotton Gin Engine with 400 HP. (continuous) under its durable hide. Which makes a lot of "horses" on Mr. Whitney.

The Estill Gin Company, Estill, Mississippi, picked "Caterpillar" Diesel power to run this 5/80 outfit for two important reasons:

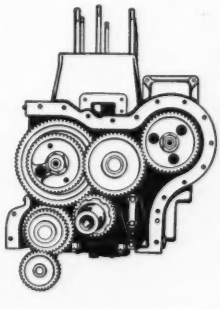
1 **"Cat" Cotton Gin Engines have earned a reputation for dependable, uniform power for steady saw speeds. They're easy to install. They're easy to run. They don't need pampering. And they're built to operate continuously without shutdowns to lower ginning costs.**

2 **When they bought the "Cat" D397, Estill Gin Company was "in" on "Caterpillar" dealer service — adequate parts inventory and factory-trained servicemen available 24 hours a day to keep gin power on the job no matter what.**

For increased power demands — for replacing or supplementing present power — it will pay you to specify "Cat" Gin Engines. Because they're precision-built of extra-quality materials, and machined by the top specialists in the business, they're "King" with cotton. Your "Caterpillar" dealer will gladly tell you about "Cat" Cotton Gin Engines.

CATERPILLAR, PEORIA, ILLINOIS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

LOOK UNDER THE HIDE



Pressure-lubricated "Caterpillar" timing gears are of wide-faced, helical design. Select steels and heat treatment methods are carefully matched to the type of service expected. Timing gears are upset forged . . . turned, shaped and shaved to average within 50-millionths of an inch of true surface smoothness. Look under the hide for "Caterpillar" quality. You'll find it in every detail.

CATERPILLAR
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COTTON GIN ENGINES